



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-237  
Monday  
13 December 1993

# Daily Report

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13 December 1993

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## Somali Factions End Peace Talks in Addis Ababa

### Issue Communiqué

AB1112193093 Paris AFP in French 1748 GMT 11 Dec 93

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Dec (AFP)—The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry announced that the 12 Somali factions and General Aidid's Somali National Alliance [SNA] will continue their informal discussions in Mogadishu.

According to a communiqué issued this evening by the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry, "the group of 12 and the SNA have reached an agreement on some important points but they have not agreed on all points." The text hopes that the talks in Mogadishu, "will be fruitful."

However, it is expected that Gen. Mohamed Farah Aidid's group and the rival factions will issue separate communiqués before leaving Addis Ababa tomorrow.

### SNA Spokesman Blames UNOSOM

AB12121793 Paris AFP in English 1144 GMT 12 Dec 93

[Text] Mogadishu, Dec 12 (AFP)—A senior aide to Mogadishu warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid on Sunday [12 December] blamed the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) for the failure of the inter-Somali peace talks in Addis Ababa.

"UNOSOM advised various political organisations to scupper the talks," Elmi Sharmarke, a leader of Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA), told AFP. "It was the work of (UN Secretary General) Butrus Butrus-Ghali and Jonathan Howe (his special assistant in Somalia)," he added, while qualifying the talks as a "partial failure."

"Somalis must settle their affairs themselves," he added.

"Instead of helping us, UNOSOM has used international bodies to massacre us," he charged. "When you see the situation and the state of the town, it is difficult to believe that the international community has spent more than two billion dollars to help Somalia," he said. Sharmarke was speaking after addressing a rally on October 21 Road of several hundred SNA militants, including many women carrying portraits of Aidid.

He appealed to them to start cleaning up the capital as of Monday. Mogadishu's streets are littered with rubbish and the rubble of ruined buildings.

The rival Somali factions separated this weekend without being able to reach agreement on a number of important points, the Ethiopian foreign ministry said. Aidid said he did not think it worth continuing their informal consultations because the disagreements were so great.

"We cannot call a conference in Mogadishu because it is occupied by foreign troops," Sharmarke said, but he added that "I think nevertheless that we could fix another rendez-vous for a new conference."

The SNA wants U.N. forces to leave the country whereas the 12-faction alliance backing Aidid's main rival, self-styled interim president Ali Mahdi Mohammed, wants it to stay to help rebuild the country.

### Factions Blame Aidid

AB1212151193 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 12 Dec 93

[Text] Addis Ababa, Dec 12 (AFP)—Leaders of Somalia's rival factions prepared to leave Ethiopia Sunday [12 December] after the failure of peace talks here that one clan leader's supporters said were blocked by Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid.

The 12-faction alliance backing interim president Ali Mahdi said Aidid's Somali National Alliance (SNA) had caused the breakdown in the 10-day talks by asking that a reconciliation accord signed by all the factions last March be "revised."

Aidid, for his part, blamed the failure of the talks on several leaders from the rival factions who, he said, were influenced by outside forces. He said all of the factions had reached agreement on pursuing the talks at a later date but members of the alliance failed to sign the accord.

"We have every reason to believe that this is due to the intervention of outside forces," Aidid told reporters at a press conference. When asked to specify which "outside forces" he was blaming, Aidid identified the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) and "a few others." He said opposition factions who provoked the failure of the peace talks were aiming to take over power in Somalia in order to form a government without the SNA, "which is impossible."

Aidid said his faction had not asked that the reconciliation accord signed earlier this year be revised but rather that "additional clauses" be included. He said the SNA had made several concessions to keep the talks moving.

He also denied a statement by the Ethiopian foreign ministry which said Saturday that the rival groups had reached agreement on some points and that differences would be followed up during informal talks in Mogadishu.

Aidid said he did not think it worth continuing the informal consultations because the disagreements were so great.

The SNA wants UN forces to leave the country whereas the 12-faction alliance backing Aidid's main rival, Ali Mahdi, wants it to stay to help rebuild the country.

The failure of the talks in Addis Ababa comes amid warnings by the international community that Somalia might lose the support of the community if the factions failed to resolve their differences peacefully.

**IGADD Committee Leaders Meet in Kenya To Discuss Sudan**

*EA1212151893 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 11 Dec 93*

[Text] The standing committee of foreign affairs ministers of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, IGADD, have reiterated the determination and commitment of IGADD heads of state to ensure that the Sudanese conflict is settled peacefully. The subcommittee consists of Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Uganda and is under the chairmanship of Kenya.

A committee meeting which was held in Nairobi on 8 and 9 December, presided over by Kenyan foreign affairs minister and international cooperation [as heard], Mr. Kalonzo Musyoka, reviewed the progress made and problems encountered in earlier attempts to resolve the Sudanese conflict with a view of devising a program for peace talks. They also reviewed the most up-to-date positions of various parties to the Sudanese conflict. The recommendations of the ministerial sub-committee will be presented to the heads of state of IGADD.

## Congo

### Political Violence Kills Two; One Victim 'Burned Alive'

AB1112222593 Paris AFP in French 1849 GMT 11 Dec 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 11 Dec (AFP)—Two civilians, including a member of the family of the minister of industrial development, mines and energy, Jean Itadi, were killed yesterday in Mfilou district, in southwestern Brazzaville, well-informed sources said today.

A supporter of the opposition coalition was burned alive following a wrangle between opposition activists and those of the presidential group, the same source said. In retaliation, armed opposition backers burned down Mr. Itadi's private residence, after killing one of his aides who attempted to intercede. The death of the two persons brings to 45 the number of people killed since 3 November, which marked the beginning of political violence in the southern districts of the Congolese capital.

### More on Violence

AB1212160893 Paris AFP in French 1238 GMT 12 Dec 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 12 Dec (AFP)—Reliable sources reported that at least 10 people were killed by gunshots on 11-12 December in two Brazzaville suburbs, in retaliatory actions organized by supporters of the presidential group and the opposition coalition.

All the victims, who were killed in the Mfilou and Makelekele areas in the south of the capital, were taken to the morgue of the university teaching hospital, the same sources said.

The victims include an Army officer, Colonel Jean-Pierre Mouanda, who was killed in his home while his wife was being raped, a police source told AFP.

According to some observers, this escalation in violence was brought about by the kidnapping on 10 December of a supporter of the presidential group by activists of the opposition coalition, which then led to a wave of punitive actions.

Presidential group activists, who previously did not possess any firearms, were seen carrying machine guns for the first time, an army officer disclosed.

In Makelekele and Mfilou, tens of families have begun moving out to take refuge in neighboring suburbs, while security forces were being deployed in the two areas, it was said this morning.

These deaths bring to 50 the number of victims of the violence that began on 3 November in the southern areas of Brazzaville. On the evening on 10 December, the

Congolese National Assembly adopted a series of measures aimed at definitively reestablishing order in Brazzaville and preventing this type of violence. The parliamentarians decided, among other things, to organize meetings during which they will ask their "voters to put an end to insecurity."

### National Assembly Adopts 'Series of Measures' To Stem Violence

AB1112223093 Paris AFP in French 1852 GMT 11 Dec 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 11 Dec (AFP)—The Congolese National Assembly today adopted a series of measures aimed at restoring law and order in Brazzaville and checking violence, the national radio reported today. Among others, the deputies undertook to organize rallies at which they would call on their "electorate to put an end to the insecurity," the radio explained. The text passed by the Assembly requires that all parties be given access to the state-owned media and institutes a mediation process among the key political organizations, with a view to settling all political differences through dialogue. Two civilians—a supporter of the opposition coalition and a close aide of Industrial Development Minister Jean Itadi—were killed today in the district of Mfilou, southwest of Brazzaville, according to a well informed source. This brings to 45 the number of people killed since 3 November when political violence erupted in the southern districts of the Congolese capital. It is this violence that the National Assembly now seeks to end.

### Assembly Issues Statement

AB1212122393 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 11 Dec 93

[Statement by the National Assembly in Brazzaville on 11 December following killings in Mfilou Seventh District; read by Speaker Andre Milongo—recorded]

[Text] The National Assembly, which is gravely concerned about the seriously deteriorating situation of national unity and social peace, firmly pledged during its present plenary session to restore peace in the country and properly settle the conflicts still prevailing. Following the Mediation Committee's decisions, the people are asked to cease fire and stop every arbitrary arrest, kidnapping, and armed or verbal threats.

The National Assembly, which has full confidence and faith in its people, is indignant at what happened in the Mfilou Seventh District, mainly in the wards of Motabala, Massina, Makanzou, La Poudriere, and La Base. After agreeing on a number of measures with the government and the ministers of state for defense and for interior, General Raymond Damase Ngollo and Lawyer Martin Mberi respectively, the National Assembly, which intends to assume its responsibilities of direct representative of the people, announces the following:

1. Citizens in the wards of Motabala, Massina, Makan-zou, La Poudriere, and La Base are imperatively called on to remain calm and live together peacefully.

2. The Congolese Armed Forces will ensure their security thanks to regular forces of police and of two (?JAP) [expansion unknown] units to be dispatched there.

The National Assembly calls on the people to trust these regular forces, whose mission is to ensure their security and to create conditions favorable to the efforts of politicians, namely deputies, councilors, and local officials of the presidential camp and Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party Alliance and Allies. This is to enable them to meet today to seek together appropriate modalities for the restoration of a lasting peace and constructive dialogue. The National Assembly calls on the Congolese people and citizens in Brazzaville, in particular, to remain calm and combat all the rumors and acts that contribute to frightening people and fanning hatred.

#### Police Issue Communiqué

AB1112164593 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 10 Dec 93

[Communiqué issued by the national police; in Brazzaville; date not given; read by Colonel (Desire Kow), acting director general of police]

[Text] Communiqué from the General Directorate of the national police: The General Directorate of the national police informs the population of Brazzaville that there have been isolated acts of barbarism in certain districts during the past 48 hours, particularly in Motabala, Kinsoungui, (Filou), Makelekele, Bacongo, (Matissa), (Trot) and (So), in spite of mediation efforts. The national police are currently patrolling these areas in order to render them secure. Consequently, all the people of Brazzaville are requested to give assistance to the policemen in guaranteeing their security. There should be no thought of giving in to panic and moving out systematically, since the presence of the security forces in these areas should not be considered an eventual attack on the civilian population.

#### Equatorial Guinea

##### New Legislators to National Assembly Sworn in 9 December

AB1112172093 Paris AFP in French 0943 GMT 10 Dec 93

[Text] Libreville, 10 Dec (AFP)—The 80 deputies of Equatorial Guinea's new national assembly, elected following the 21 November legislative elections, were sworn in yesterday afternoon, Equatorial Guinea's radio, monitored in Libreville, announced this afternoon.

The ceremony was chaired by General Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo in his capacity as the "arbitrator and

moderator of the democratic process in Equatorial Guinea," the radio explained.

On the occasion, President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo said he was "satisfied" with the program of the "democratic process" which he asserted he has launched in the country since 1979, the date of his accession to power.

"Our democratic process is neither the consequence of the winds from the East nor the application of the decisions adopted by France at the 1990 Baule summit, demanding the democratization of developing countries," President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo said, adding that, "this process, which was launched well before all these events, is the outcome of our political willingness."

The country's first multiparty legislative elections were largely won by the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea (PDGE), the former sole ruling party, which is still in power after winning 68 of 80 seats in parliament.

Only three of the seven opposition parties which took part in the elections obtained 12 seats. Seven other opposition parties, including the three most important, boycotted the elections, the preparation and holding of which were vehemently criticized by several Western countries, including Spain, the country's former colonial power, and the United States.

#### Felipe Ondo Obiang Becomes Speaker

AB1112204593 Paris AFP in French 1700 GMT 10 Dec 93

[Text] Libreville, 10 Dec (AFP)—Equatorial Guinea radio monitored here today reported that the new Equatorial Guinea National Assembly, whose members took the oath of office yesterday evening, has appointed a speaker. He is Mr. Felipe Ondo Obiang, 52 years old, a former schoolteacher and a deputy of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea, the former sole party which is still ruling and which won the 21 November legislative elections. Like Equatorial Guinea's head of state, he hails from Mongomo, located on the continental part of the country.

A former member of the central committee of the Unique National Workers Party of Equatorial Guinea's first president Francisco Macias Nguema, Mr. Ondo Obiang Alogo was a deputy and several times a minister under Macias Nguema. Known for taking positions hostile to Spain, the former colonial power here, Mr. Ondo Obiang Alogo was declared "persona non grata" by the Spanish Government in 1980, whereas Malabo had wanted to appoint him ambassador to Madrid.

#### Gabon

##### Events After, Reaction To Bongo Election Victory

#### Opposition Calls Reelection 'Big Joke'

LD1012145493 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 10 Dec 93

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] At this very moment, the Convention of Forces for Change, the opposition coalition, is meeting. It is expected to issue a communiqué at about 2000 tonight.



During the night, Christophe Boisbouvier managed to get through to Mba Abessole's campaign manager, Dr. Pierre Kombila. This was his reaction to the announcement of President Bongo's reelection:

[Begin Kombila recording] I consider this announcement to be one big joke. If it were to be true, if [Interior Minister] Mboumbou and President Bongo were serious in making this announcement, then I think Bongo has become completely insane. Results had only come in from three out of the five Libreville districts. From the interior, the National Commission had only received results from seven provinces out of nine. Among the results which did reach the National Commission, only those from two Libreville districts had already been examined by the National Commission. This is just to show you sir, why we are so amazed at the declaration by Mboumbou. [end recording]

For President Bongo, the deputy director of his political staff, Koussou Inama, is surprised at the opposition's protests:

[Begin recording] [Inama] An objection was made by our friends in the opposition, saying that we had to be in possession of all the election results before we could say anything about them. Well, this is what was done. We sent a plane, which went all over Gabon, and which brought back all the results. Everyone got down to work to count and examine these results, so that we could compare the results with those which were already beginning to appear on the basis of faxes, telephones and radio messages. These results coincided, and it is on the basis of this that the interior minister decided to publish those results.

[Boisbouvier] Aren't you still waiting for results from two of the country's nine provinces?

[Inama] The president of the Commission for the Central Collection of Election Results would not have published the results if two or three or four of the provinces were missing. [end recording]

#### **Abessole Forms Parallel Cabinet**

*AB1012194293 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1800 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] The government and the opposition are completely at variance following yesterday's publication of President Omar Bongo's victory in the 5 December presidential elections in Gabon. As a part of protests carried out against the results by the other opposition groups in the Democratic Opposition Coalition, the Convention of the Forces of Change of Father Paul Mba Abessole, who ranked second with 27.48 percent of votes cast, has just announced the formation of a parallel government. This announcement was made while the government is in the midst of a cabinet meeting. The outcome of the government cabinet meeting is being eagerly awaited. [passage omitted on previously filed material]

[Paris AFP in French at 1756 GMT on 10 December in a Libreville datelined item reports the following: "Father Paul Mba Abessole, who ranked second in the Gabonese presidential elections which were won by Omar Bongo, according to the official results, stated that he was the true winner of these elections.

"In a statement to the Gabonese people made before the media, he announced that he would appoint as prime minister Pierre-Andre Kombila Koumba, first secretary of his National Lumberjacks Rally party, and would charge him with forming the new government.

"President Omar Bongo has made himself guilty of an act of high treason towards the nation through an electoral coup d'etat," stated Abessole, who is colloquially called 'the father.' 'It is advisable to keep him out of public affairs,' he added.

"Mr. Abessole did not specify on which figures he counted to declare himself the winner. According to him, the results declaring President Bongo the winner with 51.07 percent of the votes were published late yesterday by Territorial Administration Minister Antoine Mboumbou Miyakou under his own responsibility, while the Electoral Commission had not completed its deliberations. Results from three provinces are not yet available.

"For many days now, the opposition has stated that, according to exit polls carried out by its activists at each polling station, Father Mba Abessole won the 5 December election."

#### **'High Council of the Republic' Formed**

*AB1212225593 Paris AFP in French 1954 GMT 12 Dec 93*

[Text] Libreville, 12 Dec (AFP)—On the evening of 12 December, Father Paul Mba Abessole, the leading opposition candidate in the 5 December presidential election, announced the formation of his "High Council of the Republic," which includes a majority of the opposition presidential candidates.

Father Mba Abessole's supporters told the press that he had directed the "High Council", "to assist him and give him their opinion on the major problems concerning the life of the nation." Father Mba Abessole declared victory in the election, although official results indicated that President Omar Bongo was reelected during the first round.

In addition to those candidates who have rallied round the "father" within the Convention of Forces of Change, Mr. Pierre-Louis Agondjo-Okawe, chairman of the Gabonese Progress Party, is also a member of this "High Council."

Apart from the "High Council" there is a parallel "government," led by Mr. Pierre-Andre Kombila Koumba, first secretary of the National Lumberjacks Rally, the father's party.

This parallel "government," whose first measure was to announce a three-day national mourning period has been assigned "three missions" by Father Mba Abessole, according to its prime minister. It is to prepare fresh presidential elections, restore social peace, and maintain national unity" in view of the country's "disastrous social situation."

In the evening broadcast, the state television mentioned the formation of the "High Council of the Republic which controls Father Mba Abessole's government," but there were no comments.

### Urban Rioting Reported

AB1012151093 Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT 10 Dec 93

[Text] Libreville, Dec 10 (AFP)—Rioting flared in the Gabonese capital early Friday [10 December], a day after incumbent President Omar Bongo was officially declared winner of the country's first multi-party poll.

Unrest continued in Libreville early Friday after breaking out overnight there and in provincial opposition strongholds, with "shops looted, cars set on fire and guns fired," according to the national radio.

Opposition leaders denounced Bongo's re-election in Sunday's poll as "a takeover prepared by those in power," and said they declined "all responsibility" for any consequent incidents.

The violence had largely died down by Friday lunchtime, the radio added.

Overnight small groups of protestors had set tyres on fire and erected barricades in working-class districts in the south and east of the capital.

Sources said supermarkets had been looted and a market and a gas station torched.

Rioters were dispersed overnight by Army and police units granted extended powers under a "state of alert" decreed when the election results were announced.

According to unconfirmed reports, a rioter was killed by a security forces gunman and a young girl wounded by buckshot.

The extra police and army squads withdrew from the city centre on Friday and moved to the outskirts of the central districts and to outlying areas.

The opposition Radio-Liberte here broadcast no reports Friday morning of the overnight violence, but announced that opposition leader and Roman Catholic priest Paul Mba Abessole, who polled 27.48 percent of vote, would make "a very important announcement" during the day.

Bongo, in power here for 26 years, won Sunday's presidential race outright on the first ballot with 51.07 percent of the vote. There were 13 candidates.

Two opposition demonstrations Tuesday and Wednesday accused him of rigging the poll.

Meanwhile regional Radio-Liberty broadcasts out of the southern town of Port-Gentil, the stronghold of the opposition Progress Party, called on residents to launch a civil disobedience campaign.

Tension remained high in the town Friday, correspondents said, after two supermarkets were looted and a market set on fire.

Regional parliamentary headquarters were torched in the northern town of Oyem, the stronghold of the Fang tribe of which Mba Abessole is a member.

The situation remained calm elsewhere in the country, various sources said.

The state of alert, one stage below a state of emergency, gives wide powers to police and the military to break up gatherings.

Prime Minister Casimir Oye Mba earlier warned that authorities would "not tolerate any more excesses."

### Police Reportedly Kill Youth

AB1012160393 Paris AFP in French 1308 GMT 10 Dec 93

[Text] Libreville, 10 Dec (AFP)—A Gabonese youth on his way to work was killed by police in Libreville on the morning of 10 December. This was disclosed by Radio-Liberte, the station of the National Lumberjacks Rally, the leading opposition party.

Other sources close to the security services have mentioned the youth's death, but this has not been confirmed by official sources.

According to Radio-Liberte, Jean-Paul Aristide Nan Nguema was shot in the Carrefour Rio suburb, the opposition stronghold, where demonstrators erected barricades upon announcement of President Omar Bongo's reelection in the late evening of 9 December.

Radio-Liberte also accused President Bongo's supporters of having erected the previously mentioned barricades, and called on the people to remain calm.

### Bongo Government Imposes Curfew

AB1012194793 Paris AFP in English 1925 GMT 10 Dec 93

[Text] Libreville, Dec 10 (AFP)—The Gabonese Government Friday [10 December] imposed a night curfew on the West African nation, state television announced.

The curfew follows a move by Gabonese opposition leader Paul Mba Abessole to declare himself the winner of the country's disputed presidential poll, while protesters clashed with security forces over incumbent Omar Bongo's narrow re-election.

The curfew becomes effective Friday at 10:00 p.m. (2100 GMT) and ends at 6:00 a.m. (0500 GMT).

### Minister Confirms Curfew

AB1112151093 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 0800 GMT 11 Dec 93

[Text] An extraordinary cabinet meeting was held yesterday at the Presidency of the Republic. Among the decisions made after the meeting was the imposition of a curfew throughout the national territory from 2200 to 0600. Here is the communique issued after the Council of Ministers read by the Gabonese minister of communication, Mr. Patrice Nziengui:

[Begin Nziengui recording] Following the statements by the prime minister and the minister of national defense concerning the situation created by the radical opposition in the aftermath of the presidential election, the Council of Ministers met today to assess the current situation. The Council of Ministers confirmed the state of warning decided upon on 9 December at 2300 by Decree No.857-PR to enable the security forces to face up more efficiently the demonstrations that followed the announcement of the results of the presidential election. This state of warning is an exceptional measure to restrict movement of people. The following measures have also been adopted and are aimed at ensuring the continuity of public services and the safety of people and property, in conformity with Article 4 of Law 45-59. These measures are: the imposition of a curfew throughout the national territory from 2200 to 0600. This measure is aimed at preventing any movement of people on public highways [words indistinct] interrogating dangerous persons who threaten public order, suspension of the right for holding meetings, closing down of drinking bars. Any person violating these measures will expose himself to court action that can lead to jail terms between three months and five years as well as fines up to the tune of 500,000 francs CFA, in conformity with Article 10 of Law 45-59. [end recording]

### Security Forces Patrol Libreville

LD1012201293 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 10 Dec 93

[Text] There have been violent incidents in the Gabonese capital, Libreville. Chantale Lorho has the details:

[Lorho] At about midnight, shortly after the official announcement of the election results, violent incidents broke out in popular districts of Libreville. The authorities had tried to anticipate these reactions by proclaiming a state of alert. Armored vehicles and troops from the presidential guard, the army, and the police were on the streets of the capital. Opposition activists nevertheless erected barricades and looted shops in districts such as Cocotiers, Baraka, Bellevue, Plein-ciel, and Carrefour Rio. In Carrefour Rio, the opposition stronghold, a young man is reported to have been shot dead this morning. This news has not yet been officially confirmed. During the day, Libreville was a ghost city patrolled by security forces, with demonstrators erecting

new barricades and lighting fires. The riot police intervened, but the groups reformed throughout the day.

There were further incidents in the provinces, in Oyem and Port-Gentil, where shops were looted. It seems, however, that these incidents cannot be compared to those of 1990, when riots had followed the death of an opposition activist.

### Radio Reports 'Relative Calm'

AB1112202593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 11 Dec 93

[Text] We begin with Gabon, where the situation now is one of relative calm, so to speak, in Libreville following—as you certainly know—the publication of results of the presidential election which gave Omar Bongo victory. So indeed, there is relative calm after the first night of curfew, which came into effect yesterday, as did the state of alert proclaimed by Defense Minister Martin-Fidele Magnaga.

[The "Summary of the News in English" segment of the same cast at 1850 GMT on 11 December adds the following: "The situation has returned relatively to normal in Libreville, the Gabonese capital, following the publication of the presidential election results that proclaimed the outgoing President Omar Bongo winner of the poll before his main rival, Bucherons [Lumberjacks] Father Paul Mba Abessole. Following last Friday's [10 December] extended cabinet meeting, the government has decreed a night curfew nationwide from 2200 to 0600 local time. The night curfew is coming soon after the state of warning announced by the defense minister last Thursday [9 December]. The night curfew and the state of warning are banning any rally and street demonstration in the country until further notice. The government measures are coming soon after yesterday's clashes between some angered demonstrators and the security forces that shot dead a youngster. Earlier this evening, the COD [Democratic Opposition Coalition] and the CFC [Convention of the Forces of Change] gathered in order to set up some strategies against what the opposition parties call the electoral coup d'etat by Mba Paul Abessole's rival, President Omar Bongo. Some news just in are saying that security forces are cleaning up the barricades erected in several streets of Libreville."]

### Abessole Hints at New Elections

AB1012232693 Paris AFP in French 1957 GMT 10 Dec 93

[Excerpts] Libreville, 10 Dec (AFP)—A curfew was imposed in Gabon this evening after street demonstrations in Libreville and the proclamation by Paul Mba Abessole, the Gabonese opposition main leader, of his victory in the 5 December presidential elections. Gabonese Minister of Communication Patrice Nziengui stressed that the curfew was in force throughout the country from 2200, local time, that is 2100 GMT, until 0600. [passage omitted]



This afternoon, Father Paul Mba Abessole, who ranked second in the 5 December presidential elections won by incumbent President Omar Bongo according to the official results, declared himself winner of these elections. [passage omitted] In a statement to the Gabonese people made before the media, Father Abessole added that he would appoint as prime minister Pierre-Andre Kombila Koumba, currently first secretary of the National Lumberjacks Rally, the party he heads. One of its tasks will be to organize new "open" presidential elections. [passage omitted] "The new government's tasks, he continued, will be, among others, to restore social peace (...) and organize new open presidential elections within the time period provided for by the Constitution, with the assistance of friendly countries and international organizations."

The opposition leader stated, speaking in the presence of seven other opposition candidates—members of the Convention of Forces of Change—that yesterday evening's publication of Bongo's victory by Territorial Administration Minister Antoine Mboumbou Miyakou was made while the National Commission on centralizing the electoral results—which he chairs—had not completed its deliberations. Results from three of the country's nine provinces were not yet available.

For their part, representatives of the opposition on this commission have issued a communique in which they "state that never have they either participated in or been aware of the drawing up of a report sanctioning the deliberations. Therefore, the minister, according to them, is the only person responsible for declaring candidate Omar Bongo's victory with 51.07 percent of the votes."

In a short discussion with newsmen after his statement, Father Mba Abessole, in dark suit with tie, said while commenting on his behavior: "In the face of illegality, there is no other choice but illegality." He recalled that in 1983, when he was chairing his banned opposition movement, the National Recovery Movement, from Paris, he had already formed a government in exile.

### Seeks Annulment of Election

AB1212092993 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 0800 GMT 12 Dec 93

[Excerpt] The political situation is still tense in Gabon, where the opposition, which took part in the 5 December presidential election, has just taken another step. It has called on the Constitutional Court to annul this election, whose results maintain incumbent President Omar Bongo at the head of the Gabonese State with 51.07 percent of the votes cast. [passage omitted]

### Court Confirms Bongo's Victory.

AB1312095593 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 0800 GMT 13 Dec 93

[Text] The Constitutional Court has just handed down its verdict concerning the official results of the 5

December presidential poll, which are strongly challenged by the opposition. It has confirmed President Omar Bongo's victory with 51.07 percent of the votes cast.

### Civil Services Minister Reacts To Election Criticism

LD1112145893 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 11 Dec 93

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted: background on recent elections results and repeat of Abessole's criticisms]

Let us listen now to the government's reaction. Pierre-Claver Nzungu, the civil services minister, claims the elections were fair and says the opposition is not sincere. He was interviewed by Christophe Champart:

[Begin recording] [Nzungu] Political leaders who are disputing the results today, know perfectly well that they took part in the drafting and in the setting up of the electoral code. They know that they took part in the drafting of electoral rolls. They know perfectly well that there were representatives of the political parties and of the candidates in all polling stations throughout Gabon.

[Champart] Exactly, the opposition representatives within the Electoral Commission blamed you for not consulting them before announcing the results.

[Nzungu] This is bad faith, they know perfectly well that the results that came in by fax, by radio, or by [computer] terminals were controlled by a sub-commission in which they were represented. The results thus collected were [word indistinct] to the whole of the commission, which is a national commission. Everyone saw the official returns that were sent to Libreville by special aircraft on the advice of the interior minister, the governors in person traveled with these official returns. [end recording]

The minister also said that the only official returns missing were those from the embassies in foreign countries and that they concerned a handful of voters only.

### Opposition Candidate Urges Voters To Respect 'Verdict'

AB1212143193 Paris AFP in French 1901 GMT 11 Dec 93

[Text] Libreville, 11 Dec (AFP)—One of the 12 opposition candidates in the Gabonese presidential election, Adrien Nguema Ondo, has said that President Omar Bongo is the winner of the election and has called on "the Gabonese people to respect the verdict of the ballot box." "The winner of this contest is President Bongo," Mr. Ondo, chairman of the National Recovery Movement-Unionist, stated in a communique sent to AFP today. He urged the people "not to participate in any form of reckless reactions or disturbances that could disrupt the progress of our young democracy, thus leading our country into chaos."



Credited with 0.43 percent of the votes—according to the official results of the poll—Mr. Ondo is affiliated with the Democratic Opposition Coalition, which comprises four candidates, including Gabonese Progress Party chairman Pierre-Louis Agondjo Okawe.

The chairman of the national electoral commission and minister of territorial administration, Mr. Antoine Mboumbou-Miyakou, on the evening of 9 December announced the victory of Mr. Bongo right from the first round of the 5 December presidential election. According to the official results, the head of state obtained 51.07 percent of the votes, thus defeating his main opponent, Father Paul Mba Abessole of the National Lumberjacks Rally, who obtained 27.48 percent. Father Abessole however on 10 December proclaimed himself winner of the poll and published the name of his "prime minister."

#### **Labor Unions Call For Strike as Tensions Increase**

AB1212195893 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 12 Dec 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Tension in Gabon is rising following the Electoral Commission's decision to grant outright victory in last week's election to President Bongo. The opposition say that, on the contrary, their man, Father Paul Mba Abessole, won the election and they accused the Bongo government of rigging the vote. Anger has threatened to boil over in the streets with deaths reported and tanks patrolling the capital. And now, the trade unions are joining the fray. On the line to Libreville, Raggi Omar asked Yves-Roger Muanabatsi what the unions were saying:

[Begin recording] [Muanabatsi] I talked today to Mr. Mengue Mvolo Jean-Claude, who is the president of the SYNAPOSTEL, the telecommunications personnel union, and he is also the secretary general of a trade union which gathers four main trade unions in the country. Mr. Mvolo said that they are worried about what they call insecurity in the country, mostly in Libreville. He stated that this insecurity has been seen in the streets of Libreville since the publication of the results last week, I mean earlier this week and he said it was some kind of 'coup d'etat electoral' what we call presidential election coup d'etat, and he said workers should not go to work because of insecurity in the city. They are calling for a strike for tomorrow Monday [13 December] and it may go on and on if government doesn't take any measures to stop the security forces driving through the streets.

[Omar] But you said that this strike call was made by four major trade unions. But do they want it to be a nationwide strike, effective across all sectors, or are they targeting it towards specific sectors of workers?

[Muanabatsi] I think they are aiming to a nationwide general strike just because this entails trade union sectors. It is gathering teachers, communications personnel, and this is the main part of the country's workers and I think at that time every part of Libreville will be involved in the strike, even in the interior of the country because the (?insecurity) is nationwide.

[Omar] But are, for example, oil workers involved in this said trade union organization? Will they be joining the strike?

[Muanabatsi] This can be uncertain just because if the representative of the trade union in Libreville does not say the same thing in Port Gentil, for instance, which is the oil city, I think maybe in Port Gentil, they may resume work tomorrow. But if the trade union in Port Gentil also calls for a general strike in Port Gentil, I think it will be in effect tomorrow in Port Gentil as well.

[Omar] Now, in the meanwhile, we have been getting reports that there has been violence in Libreville overnight. What details do you have of that?

[Muanabatsi] Yes, violence occurred in one of the populated areas of the city and the reports said that three people have been killed, have been shot dead by the security forces. That's why we said that they have been attacked by the security forces during the night curfew.

[Omar] Has that actually been confirmed?

[Muanabatsi] Yes, it has been confirmed when I was talking to Mr. Mengue. He said that they went on the spot and they found the bodies of the people killed.

[Omar] Now, do we know why these people were shot by the security forces as it's being reported?

[Muanabatsi] The security forces saw many cars parked in front of a house. I think they thought that it was the meeting by the opposition. So, they slammed the doors and they found the people and they shot these people in the house.

[Omar] Have the police or security authorities actually given their version of what actually happened in this incident?

[Muanabatsi] Not yet. No declaration or no statement has been by the security forces or the government about last night's incident.

[Omar] Now, has there been any other incidents of violence or trouble in Libreville today?

[Muanabatsi] No, not exactly. But what we can notice is just some gunshots away in some areas of the city.

[Omar] You've actually heard gunshots being fired today?

[Muanabatsi] Yes, heavy gunshots, war weapons. [end recording]

**Prime Minister Comments on Strike, Parallel Cabinet***AB1212225193 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 12 Dec 93*

[Text] Gabon's capital, Libreville, is gradually resuming its usual image. Life is gradually returning to normal and this is marked by the return of taxis back to the roads. Taxis had disappeared from the roads since 5 December, the date for the president election, which was won by incumbent President Elhaj Omar Bongo. Security forces are seen at all the crossroads, in accordance with instructions given by the Ministry of Defense. This has enabled several traders to resume their activities, and many inhabitants of the capital to do their shopping in tranquility.

The curfew imposed by the government on 10 December, following the announcement of the results of the president election, is still effective. Meanwhile the Forces of Change are pursuing their consultations to form a parallel government, a decision made by Father Paul Mba Abessole, who entrusted this mission to Professor Pierre-Andre Kombi Lakoumba.

The formation of this parallel government has led to reactions within government circles. Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba has spoken against such a practice and considers that such action has no legal basis. Here is Casimir Oye-Mba:

[Begin recording] [Oye-Mba] We do not have two governments in one country. There is only one government, and all the rest stems from pure political agitation—such negative political agitation can, indeed, lead to upheavals in the country. I think that this is the actual goal being pursued by the opposition. According to the Constitution, the current mandate of the president of the Republic—and this has been so since the end of the national conference—the current mandate of the president of the Republic, President Omar Bongo, ends in February. Consequently, before February, there is no president of the Republic other than President Omar Bongo. So, from a legal point of view, the self proclamation of Mr. Mba Abessole as head of state has no legal effect, has no legal justification. Second, I would like to say that even in the minds of members of opposition, things are very uncertain and unclear, since Mr. Mba

Abessole has appointed a prime minister who is about to or has already formed a government team. But according to what I have heard, the mission Mr. Mba Abessole is said to have assigned to this government is specifically to organize presidential elections. So, either it is one thing or the other; either Mr. Mba Abessole does not really consider himself president, otherwise I do not see why his first assignment to his "government" would be to organize a presidential election.

[Unidentified correspondent] Honorable minister, from the social standpoint, you also have to grapple with protest from the trade unions. Already yesterday and this morning, several of them have been calling for a work stoppage, and are asking parents to keep their school children home. Does the Oye-Mba government have the means to stamp out this this social upheaval, which is likely to paralyze your country?

[Oye-Mba] First, I would say trade unions are organizations charged with defending the professional and corporate interests of their members. The measures that we have taken—issuing a warning—does not in any way affect the professional interests of the Gabonese workers. Quite on the contrary, it aims precisely at allowing Gabonese workers and all the Gabonese people to continue to go about their normal activities. If certain labor unions have taken this decision, then obviously they have stepped outside the limits of their set mission. The unions are thus getting involved in the game of the opposition, they have joined the game of the opposition parties and I would say that they are going astray from their duty. [end recording]

**Ministers Reiterate Labor Laws Unchanged***AB1312104593 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 0800 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] The minister of labor, human resources, and professional training and the minister of civil service and administrative reforms remind the public that the labor laws of the Republic of Gabon remain unchanged. Consequently, violators will be punished according to these laws.

Meanwhile, in view of transportation difficulties, it is brought to the knowledge of workers that the minister of transport has put a free bus service at their disposal beginning 0730 this morning.

### **De Klerk Delivers Speech at Nobel Peace Prize Ceremony**

*MB1012155793 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] Speaking at the Nobel Peace Prize award ceremony, State President de Klerk said the single most important factor which has become the driving force towards a new dispensation, is the change of heart which occurred on both sides who have been involved in violence. Making his acceptance speech before receiving the Nobel Peace Prize, De Klerk said it was not a sudden change, but a process of introspection, self-searching, and the realization of the futility of ongoing conflict. He said the transitional Constitution will ensure full participation in all fields of endeavor to all South Africans. He says it does not discriminate in any way on the basis of color, creed, or religion.

[Begin De Klerk recording] It contains all the major safeguards which all our communities will need to maintain their respective identities and ways of life. It also provided adequate guarantees for the political, social, cultural, and economic rights of individuals. I believe that this framework for peace, which we have agreed upon, will succeed if we can now establish the frame of mind which is necessary for peace. [end recording]

### **Mandela Gives Nobel Peace Prize Acceptance Speech**

*MB1012140093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1204 GMT 10 Dec 93*

["Acceptance speech" of ANC President Nelson Mandela, at the Nobel Peace Prize award ceremony in Oslo, Norway, 10 December 1993, on the SAPA PR wire service]

[Text] Your Majesty the King, Your Royal Highness, Honourable Prime Minister, Madame Gro Brundtland, ministers, members of parliament and ambassadors, esteemed members of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, fellow laureate, Mr F.W. de Klerk, distinguished guests, friends, ladies and gentlemen:

I am indeed truly humbled to be standing here today to receive this year's Nobel Peace Prize. I extend my heartfelt thanks to the Norwegian Nobel Committee for elevating us to the status of a Nobel Peace Prize winner. I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate my compatriot and fellow laureate, State President F.W. de Klerk, on his receipt of this high honour.

Together, we join two distinguished South Africans, the late Chief Albert Luthuli and his grace Archbishop Desmond Tutu, to whose seminal contributions to the peaceful struggle against the evil system of apartheid you paid well-deserved tribute by awarding them the Nobel Peace Prize.

It will not be presumptuous of us if we also add, among our predecessors, the name of another outstanding

Nobel Peace Prize winner, the late African-American statesman and internationalist, the Rev Martin Luther King. He, too, grappled with and died in the effort to make a contribution to the just solution of the same great issues of the day which we have had to face as South Africans.

We speak here of the challenge of the dichotomies of war and peace, violence and non-violence, racism and human dignity, oppression and repression and liberty and human rights, poverty and freedom from want. We stand here today as nothing more than a representative of the millions of our people who dared to rise up against a social system whose very essence is war, violence, racism, oppression, repression and the impoverishment of an entire people.

I am also here today as a representative of the millions of people across the globe, the anti-apartheid movement, the governments and organisations that joined with us, not to fight against South Africa as a country or any of its peoples, but to oppose an inhuman system and sue for a speedy end to the apartheid crime against humanity.

These countless human beings, both inside and outside our country, had the nobility of spirit to stand in the path of tyranny and injustice, without seeking selfish gain. They recognised that an injury to one is an injury to all and therefore acted together in defence of justice and a common human decency.

Because of their courage and persistence for many years, we can, today, even set the dates when all humanity will join together to celebrate one of the outstanding human victories of our century. When that moment comes, we shall, together, rejoice in a common victory over racism, apartheid and white minority rule.

That triumph will finally bring to a close a history of five hundred years of African colonisation that began with the establishment of the Portuguese empire.

Thus, it will mark a great step forward in history and also serve a SA [South African] common pledge of the peoples of the world to fight racism wherever it occurs and whatever guise it assumes.

At the southern tip of the continent of Africa, a rich reward is in the making, an invaluable gift is in the preparation, for those who suffered in the name of all humanity when they sacrificed everything—for liberty, peace, human dignity and human fulfillment.

This reward will not be measured in money. Nor can it be reckoned in the collective price of the rare metals and precious stones that rest in the bowels of the African soil we tread in the footsteps of our ancestors.

It will and must be measured by the happiness and welfare of the children, at once the most vulnerable citizens in any society and the greatest of our treasures. The children must, at last, play in the open veld, no longer tortured by the pangs of hunger or ravaged by disease or threatened with the scourge of ignorance,



molestation and abuse, and no longer required to engage in deeds whose gravity exceeds the demands of their tender years.

In front of this distinguished audience, we commit the new South Africa to the relentless pursuit of the purposes defined in the world declaration on the survival, protection and development of children.

The reward of which we have spoken will and must also be measured by the happiness and welfare of the mothers and fathers of these children, who must walk the earth without fear of being robbed, killed for political or material profit, or spat upon because they are beggars. They too must be relieved of the heavy burden of despair which they carry in their hearts, born of hunger, homelessness and unemployment.

The value of that gift to all who have suffered will and must be measured by the happiness and welfare of all the people of our country, who will have torn down the inhuman walls that divided them. These great masses will have turned their backs on the grave insult to human dignity which described some as masters and others as servants, and transformed each into a predator whose survival depended on the destruction of the other.

The value of our shared reward will and must be measured by the joyful peace which will triumph, because the common humanity that bounds both black and white into one human race, will have said to each one of us that we shall all live like the children of paradise.

Thus shall we live, because we will have created a society which recognises that all people are born equal, with each entitled in equal measure to life, liberty, prosperity, human rights and good governance.

Such a society should never allow again that there should be prisoners of conscience nor that any person's human rights should be violated. Neither should it ever happen that once more the avenues to peaceful change are blocked by usurpers who seek to take power away from the people, in pursuit of their own, ignoble purposes.

In relation to these matters, we appeal to those who govern Burma that they release our fellow Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Aung San Suu Kyi, and engage her and those she represents in serious dialogue, for the benefit of all the people of Burma. We pray that those who have the power to do so will, without further delay, permit that she uses her talents and energies for the greater good of the people of her country and humanity as a whole.

Far from the rough and tumble of the politics of our own country, I would like to take this opportunity to join the Norwegian Nobel Committee and pay tribute to my joint laureate, Mr F.W. de Klerk.

He had the courage to admit that a terrible wrong had been done to our country and people through the imposition of the system of apartheid. He had the foresight to understand and accept that all the people of South Africa must, through negotiations and as equal participants in

the process, together determine what they want to make of their future. But there are still some within our country who wrongly believe they can make a contribution to the cause of justice and peace by clinging to the shibboleths that have been proved to spell nothing but disaster. It remains our hope that these, too, will be blessed with sufficient reason to realise that history will not be denied and that the new society cannot be created by reproducing the repugnant past, however refined or enticingly repackaged.

We live with the hope that as she battles to remake herself, South Africa will be like a microcosm of the new world that is striving to be born. This must be world of democracy and respect for human rights, a world freed from the horrors of poverty, hunger, deprivation and ignorance, relieved of the threat and the scourge of civil wars and external aggression and unburdened of the great tragedy of millions forced to become refugees.

The processes in which South Africa and southern Africa as a whole are engaged, beckon and urge us all that we take this tide at the flood and make of this region a living example of what all people of conscience would like the world to be. We do not believe that this Nobel Peace Prize is intended as a commendation for matters that have happened and passed.

We hear the voices which say that it is an appeal from all those, throughout the universe, who sought an end to the system of apartheid. We understand their call, that we devote what remains of our lives to the use of our country's unique and painful experience to demonstrate, in practice, that the normal condition for human existence is democracy, justice, peace, non-racism, non-sexism, prosperity for everybody, a healthy environment and equality and solidarity among the peoples. Moved by that appeal and inspired by the eminence you have thrust upon us, we undertake that we too will do what we can to contribute to the renewal of our world so that none should, in future, be described as the wretched of the earth.

Let it never be said by future generations that indifference, cynicism or selfishness made us fail to live up to the ideals of humanism which the Nobel Peace Prize encapsulates. Let the strivings of us all, prove Martin Luther King Jr to have been correct, when he said the humanity can no longer be tragically bound to the starless midnight of racism and war. Let the efforts of us all, prove that he was not a mere dreamer when he spoke of the beauty of genuine brotherhood and peace being more precious than diamonds or silver or gold.

#### **De Klerk Arrives in Rome for Talks With Pope, Prime Minister**

*MB1312075193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 0500 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] State President F.W. de Klerk has arrived in Rome after co-signing the United Nations convention on the rights of the child with ANC [African National

Congress] President Nelson Mandela in Stockholm. The two leaders, who jointly received the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo on Friday, promised to work for children's welfare when they returned to South Africa. Mr. de Klerk is expected to meet Pope John Paul today and is also to hold talks with the Italian prime minister, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi.

#### **Paper Reports ANC Intelligence Plans After Election**

*MB1212085693 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Dec 93 p 1*

[By Marlene Burger and Dawn Barkhuizen]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] intelligence wing has drawn up a secret five-year plan for a Broederbond [secret Afrikaner brotherhood]-style bid to take control of key organs of the state after the April elections. The police, the public service, intelligence and security forces are all targeted for infiltration by intelligence operatives. The media and rival political groups are also to be infiltrated.

The plan by the department of national intelligence and security—headed by SACP [South African Communist Party] member Joe Nhlanhla—also entails screening of all ANC members, including its very top officials. The purpose of the plan, said the ANC this week, is to protect the organisation and its allies from sabotage by anti-reform groups after the ANC's expected electoral victory.

But documents in the possession of the SUNDAY TIMES, confirmed by the ANC as being authentic, show that the intelligence and security wing of the ANC, referred to as NAT in the documents, wants to put its own people on at least two of the sub-councils of the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] and seize control of state security agencies after the elections.

Documents from a meeting of high-level ANC executives in Broederstroom in late August reveal the ANC to be deeply concerned about violence, right-wing resistance and sabotage by servants of the outgoing government of President de Klerk before and after the elections. Internal disciplinary problems such as infiltration by hostile groups, disobedience, fraud and dissidence also weighed heavily on the organisations's mind.

The proposals include the suggestion that the ANC should strengthen its intelligence wing and reopen its missions outside South Africa. This is despite plans to integrate with existing government security and intelligence agencies.

The plan contains three phases:

—The first, last three weeks from completion, involves the infiltration of all opposition groups, placing NAT agents in the TEC sub-councils and wooing dissidents within its own organisation.

—The second phase, running from the end of this year until after the elections in April, involves shaping NAT to "meet the demands of an ANC government". From the end of April NAT would commence structural changes in state institutions, implement its intelligence and security doctrine, and evaluate state security and intelligence agencies.

—The final phase of the plan, from May 1995 to 1999, would be carried out while the government of national unity was in power.

During this period NAT would "effect fundamental structural changes" in the state institutions and organs. The post-election strategy is based on the assumption that the ANC will not gain a clear two-thirds majority in the April 27 election, and can expect strong resistance from the right wing.

ANC media spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepa yesterday confirmed that the NAT documents leaked to the SUNDAY TIMES were authentic. He said NAT had been given "specific instructions" by the ANC leadership to develop a strategy "of how best to secure the democratisation process", and as far as the ANC was concerned "there is nothing sinister about this."

#### **Winnie Mandela Comments on Election Victory**

*MB1212095193 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 12 Dec 93 p 19*

[Interview with Winnie Mandela, president of the ANC Women's League, by Newton Kanhema at Mandela's home in Soweto; date not given]

[Text] Winnie Mandela's comeback to a position of authority within the ANC [African National Congress] has surprised everyone but herself. She says it's what she's been waiting for. In an exclusive interview with The SUNDAY STAR at her home, Mandela said she had never doubted her support among "the people".

"I was not made by the media. I have never believed that our leaders are chosen by the press. That era is gone; the people shall choose their leaders," she said.

"I come from the grass roots and I cannot let them down now. Grass-roots politics is the only struggle I understand. I don't believe in the politics of driving a black Merc and abandoning the masses."

She said she loved the youth, the poor, the needy and the women. And she was now facing an emotional conflict—if she went to Parliament she would not have time to spend with her grassroots supporters, but by not going to Parliament she would be leaving her supporters voiceless during the election period.

"The people need someone they can trust. But how can I be in Parliament before the goods that were promised during the struggle are delivered? I don't see myself belonging to Parliament. I need to be with the people."

"I've said the time for war is over, but at the same time I have declared war on poverty. Look at people in the squatter camps. Until we see an end to the Nelson Mandela squatter camps, the Chris Hani camps, the Phola Parks, we will not have won the struggle for our people."

She said that on her arrival at the Women's League congress in Durban, she was moved by the support she received. "I have always reciprocated their love. It was not coincidental that I became a social worker. I have always loved people and I've cared for them whenever I can."

When it was pointed out that two of the most important ANC positions were now in the hands of Mandelas, she said: "I have never regarded myself an extension of Mandela. We have always been different individuals."

"And you know, we have differed on some issues. The ANC is a democratic organisation, which allows the freedom to disagree." Asked where she had differed with her husband, she said: I have talked of the cabal in the ANC which exists today, and my husband has full knowledge of it. But we have differed on the method of dealing with that problem!

"But certainly, we the masses know how we are going to deal with that problem during the coming elections. We are the civics, the youth and the military. Now we have the power and the mandate to clean up the house." She said that those who would be going to Parliament would be true representatives, as they would have gone through the will of the masses.

"We are going to have a clean ANC representation in Parliament. This is not to say the ANC is not clean at the moment. But there is much room for improvement."

Mandela now runs three offices. She is due to set up again at Shell House (ANC head office), she is deputy president of SANCO [South African National Civic Organisation], and she runs a non-government organisation which co-ordinates a programme aimed at helping the poor in the squatter camps. "I will have to reconsider some of my positions. I might have to give up some of them to effectively run the Women's League," she said.

Her friendship with estranged husband Nelson Mandela is still strong. On the day she was elected president of the Women's League, he phoned from Oslo to congratulate her. When asked what specifically he had said, she immediately ended the interview, laughing, and disappeared from the room.

#### **FA Reportedly Plans To Participate in Election**

*MB1212093393 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 12 Dec 93 p 6*

[By David Breier, political correspondent]

[Text] The best-kept secret of the Freedom Alliance [FA] is out—the FA is planning to make a dramatic 11th-hour announcement that it will take part in the April 27

elections. Ciskei military ruler Oupa Gqozo, the weakest link in the FA, gave the game away this week when he said:

"We will fight the elections left, right and centre because not doing so will be a failure to provide the electorate with an alternative to the ANC/SACP [African National Congress/South African Communist Party] alliance."

FA sources said Gqozo was certainly not referring to his own miniscule African Democratic Movement, but to the entire FA which includes political middleweights such as the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], the Conservative Party, the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] and the homeland governments of Bophuthatswana and KwaZulu. The sources said the strategy would be to exhaust current negotiations with the Government and the ANC before entering the hustings at the right moment. The FA might form itself into an election party—possibly the Freedom Party.

IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has somewhat softened his formerly implacable opposition to elections by saying he will leave the decision to a special IFP conference to be held next month.

There is some irritation in the FA at Gqozo's announcement, as he has succeeded only in reducing the impact of the likely announcement early next year to take part in the elections. Gqozo, who is on trial for murder, is in a highly vulnerable position.

The FA is meanwhile following its filibustering strategy for as long as it lasts. After yet another "bosberaad" [bush summit] this week, it plans to release yet another response to the Government and the ANC next week. But with time running out—Parliament is due to debate the interim constitution in the coming week—FA planners are preparing to swing into election mode in the new year.

The strategy is to fight the election on an anti-constitution platform to pick up the protest vote and to beat the Nats [National Party] into second place behind the ANC, gaining the positions of one Deputy President and several Cabinet Ministers.

The FA then intends to use this clout to fight the new system from within to gain autonomy, especially for Afrikaners and Zulus.

Senior members of the IFP's central committee are now convinced all the party's bottomline demands have been met and they were yesterday scheduled to mount a concerted attempt to convince Buthelezi of this.

Shortly before yesterday's crucial central committee meeting in Ulundi, IFP sources said a breakthrough appeared imminent. IFP sources claimed the party would ditch their rightwing allies in the FA if their insistence on an Afrikaner homeland stood in the way of a settlement.



### **IFP Central Committee Views Participation in Election**

*MB1112195993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1931  
GMT 11 Dec 93*

[Text] Ulundi Dec 11 SAPA—Participation in next year's general election by the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and its Freedom Alliance partners could depend on Parliament, the Inkatha Freedom Party Central Committee said in Ulundi, kwaZulu, on Saturday. The central committee said in a statement if Parliament passed the constitutional bill without making changes, it would recommend to its special general conference and Freedom Alliance partners that they should not participate in next year's elections. The IFP's general conference is scheduled to be held early in 1994.

"If, however, the now well-defined minimum demands of the IFP are met and conditions are favourable for the holding of a free and fair election, the central committee will recommend to conference and to its allies in the Freedom Alliance that there should be participation in the general elections and in the preparations leading thereto."

The committee also criticised the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] on its decisions on kwaZulu. The TEC this week decided to send South African Police reinforcements into parts of kwaZulu, and demanded the kwaZulu Police commissioner to give information on alleged hit-squads within three days.

"The peremptory demand directed at the commissioner of police of kwaZulu to which a time limit was attached, was politically motivated and therefore mala fide and contrary to the principles of natural justice. It is known that before the TEC was established, prominent heads of certain political parties uttered public threats to attack the integrity of kwaZulu as soon as the TEC was established."

### **Local IFP Leader Killed By Mourners at Funeral**

*MB1112162293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1414  
GMT 11 Dec 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 11 SAPA—An Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] youth leader in Bekkersdal on the far west Rand was hacked, stabbed and shot to death by angry mourners at the funeral of a member of the Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] in the township on Saturday. Mourners claimed 23-year-old Robert Hlomuka—the local IFP youth brigade secretary—had killed five people in Bekkersdal this week and had terrorised pupils at local schools with an AK47 assault rifle.

IFP and Azapo officials are to meet either on Sunday or Monday in a bid to defuse rising tensions in the area, IFP west Rand Regional Secretary Humphrey Ndlovu told SAPA.

The funeral for 16-year-old Robert Ndevo had just ended when mourners converged on Mr Hlomuka and started beating him with a variety of objects including shovels, peace monitors said. He had reportedly attended the funeral with a brother of the deceased. Six peace action members monitoring the funeral at the request of Azapo were threatened by a section of the crowd of about 300 when they tried to intervene. "We were threatened if we continued to interfere they were going to kill us," Peace Action's Jabu Dhlamini said. She disputed a claim by the police that Mr Hlomuka had been stabbed to death and not shot. "He was hacked, stabbed and then shot," she insisted after returning from the scene.

The Internal Stability Unit [ISU] was called in later after mourners refused to allow the peace monitors to escort Mr Ndevo's brother, reportedly also an IFP member, to safety following a request for his removal from his family. When it appeared the situation could turn nasty the monitors requested members of the ISU, who were in the area, to assist them, Ms Dhlamini said. The crowd only then allowed the peace monitors to escort the man to safety.

Police spokesman Major Herman Oosthuisen said the police were following up "all leads".

### **South African Press Review for 12 Dec**

*MB1212154893*

[Editorial Report]

#### **SUNDAY TIMES**

Last Chance— An editorial in the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 12 December on page 26 states that "the voters have one more chance, and only one, to determine the character, and indeed the longevity, of South African democracy: if, on April 27, they simply return the ANC [African National Congress] and the NP [National Party] to Parliament in larger numbers, to govern comfortably in terms of a deal struck between them, nothing will improve. If, on the other hand, they elect a parliament that is determined to repair and improve the defective interim constitution, they will add lustre to the honour done in Oslo to President de Klerk and Mr Mandela, and invest it with deeper meaning." The editorial notes that "South Africa remains torn by ancient hatreds, tortured by atavistic fears, and it is armed with a woefully deficient constitution." The National Party [NP] and the ANC "have embraced the deficient aspect of the system, because it confers power, and they have connived to undermine the virtuous aspect: by conflating regional and national elections into a single ballot, they have denied voters the right to choose one party for parliament and another for provincial government," thus eliminating the minor parties and denying the people "a free choice of leaders." "The deal struck between the ANC and the NP serves their own interests, as they perceive them; it does not lay the basis of an enduring democracy."

**SUNDAY STAR**

Transitional Council's Authority—The Transitional Executive Council, TEC, must start "enforcing its resolutions—or run the risk of being ridiculed as nothing but a paper tiger," according to the editorial in the 12 December issue of the Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on page 24. The editorial sees the kwaZulu's refusal to turn over to the TEC a report on an alleged kwaZulu Police hit squad as "the most blatant challenge to the TEC's authority." The editorial argues that "if the TEC fails to act decisively to enforce its statutory powers on KwaZulu, this will set an unfortunate precedent that could render future TEC resolutions worthless." The STAR also sees a "far more subtle" challenge coming from Hernus Kriel, the minister of law and order. Kriel, according to the editorial, is "acting strictly in terms of the TEC Act" which require him to consult the TEC and hear its proposals, but has nonetheless taken no action on a TEC request to remove the police Internal Stability Unit from the east Rand.

**BEELD**

No Turning Back on TBVC Reincorporation—"The negotiating council's acceptance of the mechanism by which the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states will again become part of South Africa includes the de facto end of the Verwoerdian ideal which sought to divide the country into a patchwork of 10 ethnic 'states', while the largest and best part would remain 'white' South Africa," says an editorial on page 8 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 3 December. "Even though the majority of whites approved of the homelands in successive elections, the system was doomed from the start because the majority of blacks rejected it. Another factor, also important, was its rejection by the international community." BEELD cautions that "The reincorporation of the TBVC states will not take place without problems. There are vested interests such as bureaucracies, positions of power, and financial benefits for some," and then too "the regimes in Bophuthatswana and Ciskei are still opposed to reincorporation. But there is, however, no turning back. Events in South Africa have developed a momentum of their own which no one can stop. The sensible thing for the authorities in South Africa and the TBVC states will be to ensure that the process runs as smoothly as possible."

Amnesty Closes Book on the Past—The Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 8 December points out in a page 10 editorial: "When the Further Indemnity Bill was tabled in Parliament last year we at BEELD felt it wise to suggest that this measure be held back for the time being. We were of the opinion that the cart was being put before the horse, and that the measure would not have the support of some parties. While we agreed that the country, with its history of division and mistrust, had an urgent need for reconciliation, this was impossible unless there were acts of reconciliation by all parties....Now the multiparty Negotiating Council has done the right thing.

They have offered one another the hand of reconciliation by agreeing on a constitution, and in addition clinched the reconciliation by an act of general amnesty. The details have still to be worked out, but with this decision the book of the past has been closed....Naturally there are those who want 'justice and compensation,' and one can understand their feelings," but "to continue opening the wounds of the past with 'Neuremburg trials' years after the birth of the new South Africa would cause harm rather than contribute towards nation building and reconciliation. Common sense has prevailed in a very sensitive issue."

Occupation of Schanskop a 'Symbolic' Act—The Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 9 December points out in a page 10 editorial: "The occupation of Fort Schanskop by about 30 right-wingers" was perhaps more symbolic than those who occupied it intended. It could also have been more dangerous than they realized. They probably intended that their act be seen as a symbol of the war which right-wing leaders keep threatening left, right, and center, only to deny any responsibility later for their followers' violence....It is fortunate that the occupation ended without any bloodshed. It could so easily have turned out differently, precisely because right-wing emotions have already been raised by their leaders' irresponsible threats of war. It is to the credit of the police and defense force that they were able to end the occupation so quickly through negotiation. Even that can be seen as symbolism of a sort, as can the fact that the leader of the right-wing group left his men during the hours of darkness and fled." In the end, says BEELD, these men "are nothing more than transgressors who will have to answer in court for their deed. And the same will be the fate of all those reactionaries who try to overturn the lawful political process in the country."

TEC Has Acted Wisely—A second editorial on the same page of BEELD says: "The members of the Transitional Executive Council, which has just started functioning, acted with political savvy by not immediately voting themselves fat salaries and perks. In the black community it would have been unpardonable had the leaders of the liberation movements immediately started helping themselves from the treasury even before their supporters had gained their emancipation in next year's election. Even that part of the South African population which has always had the vote, and which incidentally bore the heaviest burden in personal tax, should take note of the TEC's decision on salaries. Many of them have become accustomed to politicians approving increments for themselves year after year."

**RAPPORT**

Editorial Views Mandela 'Dynasty'—"The past week proved to be a big one for the Mandela 'dynasty'. Mr. Mandela received the Nobel Peace Prize in Norway, and in Durban Mrs. Winnie Mandela took over the leadership of the ANC Women's League," begins a page-20 editorial in Afrikaans in the Johannesburg RAPPORT on 12 December. "One wonders which Mandela reflects



the true qualities of the ANC—Nelson Mandela or Winnie Mandela? Mrs. Mandela does not hide her socialist sentiments while Mr. Mandela slowly appears to be moving in the capitalist direction....If one considers Mr. Mandela's continued attacks on President De Klerk's integrity, over the past few months, then it makes one wonder if he really is a radical trying to present himself as a moderate politician....It is well-known that Mrs. Mandela has close ties with the SACP [South African Communist Party]. She is also popular with the radical left-wing of the ANC. Mr. Mandela has recently also spoken out in favor of maintaining ANC ties with the SACP." The editorial continues by asserting: "People who do not want to vote on 27 April, in protest against the new South Africa, should reconsider. Do they want to help hand the country over to a movement so many people are still uncertain of? The Freedom Alliance will also have to consider this. Smaller differences should be pushed aside so that they can participate in an election." The editorial also addresses a different group: "Developments in Angola should serve as a lesson to all those people cleaning their rifles. Even UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] opted for peace at recent talks."

#### Press Review for 13 Dec

MB1312140193

[Editorial Report]

#### THE CITIZEN

Winnie Mandela Begins To Show 'Unaccustomed Moderation'—The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 10 December comments on Winnie Mandela's election as president of the African National Congress, ANC, Women's League saying: "If we take into account that some of the present leaders of the ANC took part in the armed struggle but abandoned it in favour of negotiation, there is no reason to believe that even firebrands like Mrs Mandela or Mr Peter Mokaba, the ANC Youth League leader, will not accept the responsibilities that go with office. In fact, Mrs

Mandela has already begun to show unaccustomed moderation, calling for an end to war talk and stressing the ANC has declared war on poverty instead."

#### THE STAR

Resurgence of Winnie Mandela Has Hidden Benefits—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 13 December in a page 14 editorial notes that Winnie Mandela's resurgence as president of the ANC's Women's League "causes disquiet" since she is "a convicted kidnapper with a reputation for mendacity." But "Mandela as a member of the mainstream ANC leadership is a safer proposition than an embittered Mandela pursuing a populist agenda as a leader of the often intolerant zealots in the South African National Civic Organisation."

ANC Moving Toward 'Vice-Like Grip on Power'—On the same page Kaizer Nyatumba writes in the "One in Your Eye" column: "The appointments made by the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] slightly more than a week ago merely confirm what some of us have been fearing for some time: that there are instances when the organisation that fought so bravely against apartheid for so long will not be much different from the outgoing NP [National Party] Government. Given the usual temptation among politicians to assume control of anything, there is a strong possibility that the vice-like grip the NP has on power and many aspects of our lives will be exercised by the ANC in future, albeit now a little slackened."

#### SOWETAN

East Rand Townships Deteriorate Into 'Total Anarchy'—"The situation in the East Rand townships of Thokoza and Katlehong is rapidly deteriorating into total anarchy," points out a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 13 December. "The sudden upsurge in killings since last week, coming after months of chronic violence which claimed the lives of hundreds of people, is dismaying." "And it seems those able to rescue the situation—political organisations, the Government and the business community—are idly standing by."

**Angola****UNITA Accuses Government of Trying To 'Murder' Savimbi**

*LD1312131293 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1130 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is accusing the Angolan Government of having tried to murder Jonas Savimbi. A report by UNITA's political commission in Huambo says government planes bombed the Bie area at a time when Jonas Savimbi was there. The UNITA delegation in Lusaka has already communicated the murder attempt to the observers' troika and to the United Nations. More details from Mario Ribeiro:

[Begin recording] [Ribeiro] According to a UNITA communique released in Huambo, at 1522 hours on 11 December, four government air force Sukhoi jets tried to murder Jonas Savimbi. Adalberto Costa Junior, UNITA representative in Lisbon, says this attack is very serious, above all because Savimbi's presence in the Bie area was known:

[Costa Junior] President Savimbi's presence in the area was known, and immediately following his arrival there was a massive bombing of the area. He was lucky not to be killed.

[Ribeiro] Adalberto Costa Junior confirmed that the UNITA delegation at the Lusaka talks has already announced the incident to the Angolan peace process mediators:

[Costa Junior] The UNITA team in Lusaka this morning informed the observers's troika on this matter. UNITA expects a strong condemnation of this kind of behavior, which does not necessarily bring us closer to each other or bring peace, which causes anxiety not only for Angolans but also for the international community.

[Ribeiro] Government sources in Luanda do not confirm the air force attack on Savimbi but say there has been no fighting in the Bie area.

Adalberto Costa Junior says this attempt to murder Savimbi is absurd and incomprehensible:

[Costa Junior] For UNITA, this kind of behavior is totally absurd. We do not understand it. Only an attitude of total despair can bring about this kind of behavior, and the Luanda Government will necessarily have to justify its behavior. [end recording]

The UNITA report comes at a critical time in the negotiations process taking place in Lusaka and less than 48 hours before the UN Security Council meeting, which, based on a report from its representative Alioune Beye, will decide on the future of the UNAVEM [United Nations Angola Verification Mission] III mandate in Angola.

**Savimbi 'Escaped Unhurt'**

*MB1312124293 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Communique issued by the Political Commission of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, in Huambo on 12 December—read by announcer]

[Text] [Words indistinct] observers for the application of the peace accord, the Futungo de Belas government is seeking excuses to eliminate the true Angolan patriots.

2. The president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] had been near the city of Bie since 9 December 1993 to urge his troops to uphold the cease-fire UNITA declared unilaterally on 20 September 1993. There was the imminent risk of a cease-fire collapse in view of the continual provocations by Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] troops.

Aware of President Savimbi's whereabouts, because he did not go to Bie secretly, but in the spirit of the ongoing talks, the Futungo de Belas, through its army chief of staff, General Faceira, ordered four Sukhoi-22's and Sukhoi-25's to carry out a massive bombing of the area where President Savimbi was staying. The bombing, which was carried out at 1522 [1422 GMT] on 11 December 1993, killed and wounded many civilians. Two of President Savimbi's bodyguards were seriously wounded. President Savimbi escaped unhurt from yet another Futungo de Belas conspiracy against his life.

3. After the 30 October-1 November 1992 Luanda massacres, we are not surprised that the MPLA's one-party democracy should have carried out such action.

4. After so many concessions made by UNITA in Lusaka in order to reach a general cease-fire in Angola, this purely bandit action by the MPLA clearly justifies the fears that UNITA members have shown about coexisting politically with the Futungo de Belas government.

5. Mr. (Hans Vicolar), an Italian national employed by the UN World Food Program, was in Bie at the time of the air attack.

The UNITA Political Commission in Huambo on 12 December 1993.

One cannot trust those who have killed our leaders in Luanda.

**UNITA Boycotts Peace Talks Following Attack on Cuito**

*MB1312152493 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[Text] The Angolan rebel movement, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], today boycotted peace talks with the Angolan government. This, after accusing the government of bombing UNITA

leader Jonas Savimbi. The peace talks in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, were due to have gone into their fifth week today.

UNITA spokesman Jorge Valentim has told reporters that what he calls the attempt on our president's life constitutes a serious setback to the talks. UNITA earlier issued a statement saying that a government bombing raid on the central city of Cuito had narrowly missed killing Savimbi. The statement calls the raid an act of pure banditry. Valentim has not said if or when the rebels will return to the talks.

Diplomats in Lusaka say the bombing raid on Cuito could undo the gains made by the peace process in recent weeks. It is understood that all military matters had been resolved and that the talks were due to move on to how power would be shared once the fighting had stopped.

#### **Valentim Announces Talks 'Suspended'**

*MB1312154593 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 13 Dec 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] An Angolan Army raid this weekend has had an unexpected effect on the UN-sponsored peace talks in Lusaka, which have been going on for a month now. The talks were suspended indefinitely this morning after the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels accused government troops of an attempt on the life of their leader, Jonas Savimbi. From Lusaka, (Joey Muwina) telexed us this report:

UNITA spokesman Jorge Valentim told reporters that UNITA's delegation had decided to boycott a plenary session of the peace talks this morning to protest against a bombing attack by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government on a rally that Jonas Savimbi was addressing in Cuito on Saturday [11 Dec]. Mr. Valentim said that the UNITA leader had been appraising the people of Cuito on the progress and implications of the Lusaka peace talks when the attack happened.

Several people were reported to have been killed and Mr. Savimbi's bodyguards were wounded in the attack. Mr. Valentim said that the attack presented a serious setback to the UN-brokered peace talks which have been going on for almost four weeks. He also said that senior UNITA officials had spent most of this morning discussing the attack with the UN special representative to Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye, who is mediating in the peace talks. Mr. Beye was also reported to have met officials from the United States, Russia, and Portugal, who have been given official observer status at the talks, to discuss the implications of the attack. Mr. Valentim said that it was not known whether the peace talks which, according to recent reports, had been making some progress, would resume. Mr. Beye, who has imposed a news blackout for the duration of the talks, flatly refused to comment on the latest developments.

#### **Developments in UNITA, Government Talks Before Attack**

##### **UNITA Reports Agreement Likely**

*MB1212090893 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo  
Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Dec 93*

[Text] In its fourth week of talks, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the government are still working without ostentation in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, to put an end to war in Angola. A source close to the negotiations being held behind closed doors has said that the two sides have never been as close to an agreement as now.

Meanwhile, Radio France International journalist Rui Barcelar reported yesterday that the parties reached an agreement on all military issues of the negotiating package. The last agreement was reached yesterday and concerns the formation of the Angolan Armed Forces, which will be made up of an equal number of UNITA and Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party soldiers. The agreement provides for the sides to withdraw their soldiers from areas of conflict. It is now up to the United Nations to deal with military issues decisive for advancing the peace process by sending personnel to supervise the cease-fire accord. In order for this to be effective, UNITA favors the presence of at least 15,000 UN personnel in Angola.

The Angolan issue will be discussed by the UN Security Council in New York in a meeting scheduled for 15 December. Meanwhile, the negotiations are scheduled to be concluded on 13 December.

##### **Agree on Establishment of Single Army**

*LD1012180793 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese  
to Europe 1700 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] In Lusaka, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the Angolan Government have finally reached an agreement on the establishment of a single army. Savimbi's officers will be reintegrated into the Angolan Armed Forces, right after the cease-fire comes into effect. In the first phase, the army will have a force of 100,000 regulars, who will gradually be phased out.

Another round of talks in Lusaka is already set for 5 January. At these talks, the military heads will be defining the command posts to be allocated to UNITA.

##### **No Final Decision on Army**

*MB1012202893 Luanda TPA Television Network in  
Portuguese 1930 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] The Lusaka talks between the government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] are dominated by caution and mistrust. Military issues are the most complicated ones. UNITA does not want to disarm its forces and is setting a number of conditions. Nobody knows how to end the impasse. At

least, that is what Elias Andre suggested when we spoke to him briefly on the line to Lusaka a while ago:

[Begin recording] [Announcer Mariana Ribeiro] Elias Andre, can one think of hoisting the white flag?

[Andre] Well, Mariana, that question could be best answered by the negotiators because they are the ones at the negotiating table. They know better than anyone else whether one can speak of hoisting the flag of peace. All we know is based on rumors from unofficial sources. Since the two delegations resumed talks on 6 December, things have become even more shrouded in secrecy. So, it is difficult for the news media to know what is going on at the Mulungushi Conference Center. From what we could gather, there are not many (?obstacles) preventing peace from being established in Angola this year. In any event, it is somewhat risky to say right now that the white flag could be hoisted this year.

[Ribeiro] What has been the main bone of contention?

[Andre] It is the integration of UNITA generals in the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA). Until this morning, UNITA was still maintaining the position that its generals should integrate into the armed forces only after the demobilization of several FAA members or after the reintegration of UNITA personnel who could subsequently be selected to join FAA. The government feels that all UNITA generals who voluntarily abandoned the armed forces should be reintegrated immediately after a cease-fire is declared. We have, however, heard that at this afternoon's session it was possible to convince UNITA to change its mind. The UNITA delegation promised to submit a more concrete proposal on this issue tomorrow morning. So, UNITA has agreed in principle to reintegrate its generals into the armed forces as a means of monitoring the reintegration of those who will be selected to form part of a single army, and the demobilization of those who will not form part of the armed forces. [end recording]

#### UNITA Accepts Proposal

MB1112204393 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Dec 93

[Report from Lusaka by corresponded Elias Andre]

[Text] The government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] seem to have taken the first major step forward in this round of talks. UNITA has finally accepted the government proposal on the reintegration of Jonas Savimbi's generals into the Armed Forces immediately after an eventual cease-fire is declared. The proposal has the backing of the United Nations and the three observers to the peace process. UNITA's positive response was given to the United Nations, the observers, and the government delegation during this morning's meeting of the military commission. The meeting had been proposed at yesterday's plenary session. The meeting continued until early this afternoon, but according to observers the effort was not

in vain. At least it served to overcome a major obstacle. Generals Ben-Ben, Numa, Regresso, and Chilingutula, who are among those who voluntarily abandoned the armed forces, could personally monitor the reintegration of their soldiers selected for the single army, and the demobilization of surplus personnel.

Our source says with this difference overcome, the question of a cease-fire has been virtually resolved, unless extraneous elements surface at the talks. Despite this progress, nothing has been said about a date for the signing of a cease-fire, which is the key element in the ongoing talks. It is also not known whether the talks will continue on 13 December to discuss issues relating to the National Police, or whether UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye has another agenda for the negotiators. The peace talks agenda includes the mandate of the UN Angola Verification Mission and national reconciliation. The latter is expected to be very controversial. The negotiators will have a day off tomorrow.

#### U.S. President Receives Angolan Ambassador

MB1212113693 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Dec 93

[Text] U.S. President Bill Clinton commented on the achievement of talks between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] being held in Lusaka when receiving the credentials of Jose Patricio, the first ambassador of Angola to the United States. Patricio took the opportunity to reaffirm the importance of the U.S. role in the implementation of undertakings for peace in Angola. During the ceremony in the White House, Bill Clinton reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the success of the Lusaka talks. The U.S. President said he is awaiting the day when all Angolans will enjoy peace, prosperity and respect for human rights which he said will only be possible through a cease-fire agreement and national reconciliation. After the ceremony, the Angolan ambassador to Washington said his meeting with Bill Clinton was very cordial.

[Begin Patricio recording] Now we have all these potentials to exploit. In the first stage we will try to maintain the United States committed to the mediation, to the search for a fair and political situation for the conflict. Also, as soon as the cease-fire is reached, the United States should play a central role in mobilizing all necessary and indispensable resources so that all stages of the implementation of the cease-fire may be assured. [end recording]

#### Correspondent Reviews Government-UNITA Talks

MB1312075293 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 12 Dec 93

[Telephone interview with Lusaka correspondent Elias Andre by Paulo Mateta on 12 December—recorded]



[Text] [Mateta] It seems as if the Lusaka peace talks made significant progress last week. What do you say about that?

[Andre] Paulo, the negotiations have been going on for almost a month now. The point under discussion is still the cease-fire. All the same, it seems this was the most productive week in terms of results. Agreements on three fundamental issues on the cease-fire were reached during the week—the demobilization and confinement of National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops, the handing over of UNITA weapons to the United Nations, and the integration of UNITA generals in the Angolan Armed Forces. The two first issues, that is the demobilization and the handing over of weapons, were resolved immediately at the beginning of the week. Regarding the issue of generals, the parties only reached agreement yesterday. It seems, therefore, that things are moving forward, although at a snail's pace. We think that it is a very delicate situation. It is a war situation and when one deals with wars, issues cannot be resolved so fast like in a business deal.

[Mateta] Well, there is now the question of timing [preceding word in English]. On 15 December, the UN Security Council will meet and evidently the talks must produce tangible results which could determine the decisions of the UN Security Council, which as is known, is expected to approve a new package of sanctions against UNITA.

[Andre] Well, there are people who say that these partial results have something to do with the UN Security Council meeting on 15 December. Well, that could very much be the case because additional UN Security Council sanctions against UNITA cannot be underestimated. This could influence the adoption of some more flexible stands by UNITA before 15 December. What is more, while talks are going on, pressure is being exerted by the United Nations and the observer countries. We must stress the role of the United States, which is trying at all costs to see that the war ends in Angola this year. Accordingly, they are pressuring UNITA in particular because it is the party which is raising more obstacles in the talks. It is equally thought that the adoption of some stands by UNITA, which coincide somewhat with the government stands, have a lot to do with the UN Security Council meeting. These are very sensitive issues. They have to do with war, and in a war situation everything is possible. I believe there is not enough room to take wrong steps. The observers feel there is no reason not to reach consensus. UNITA will have to work very hard to prevent an end to the war.

[Mateta] So, we can guess that this week a number of steps will be taken forward.

[Andre] Everything is possible because the most difficult issue was the cease-fire. Consensus has been reached on that issue. The other issues are not very delicate, except national reconciliation. We could say that what is taking

place in Lusaka is not [words indistinct] it is the government that is negotiating peace. The government needs peace to rule the country. UNITA is negotiating government positions. So, there are two distinct aspects.

## Comoros

### Elections Reportedly Calm Apart From 'Isolated Incidents'

AB1212215893 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 12 Dec 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Voting has been under way all day in the Comoros Islands as over 200 candidates contest for just 42 seats in the Federal Assembly. Comorans must have breathed a sigh of relief as they finally got their election after four postponements in the past six months. Kamardine Mohammed has been out to see how it is all going. From Moroni, he telexed this report:

Voters went to the polls today to choose 42 representatives to the Federal Assembly, which was dissolved six months ago when President Djohar lost his parliamentary majority. Heavy security surrounded these 450 polling stations in the country, which closed a short while ago, and vote counting has just started. This morning when the polls opened, voters rushed to cast their ballots despite heavy rains which affected all the islands. Many voters stood in queues for over an hour, but in other places it was quickly done. The National Election Commission is still to publish the figures for the turnout today, which was clearly a high one.

By and large, the poll was peaceful, in marked contrast to the violence which surrounded the election campaign, particularly in the past few days. However, some isolated incidents relating to people wanting to vote with someone else's cards were noted by election observers. This morning, for example, I witnessed a scene at the polling station in a residential district called Coulee in the capital, Moroni. I saw a leading figure of the pro-regime Mwazanga Party whisper something in the ear of the chairman of that particular polling station, who is also a member of the Mwazanga Party. It appeared to be connected with a lady who was insisting on using someone else's voting card. A dispute broke out, but it was soon solved when the lady produced the correct identification. Early election results are expected to come through within six or seven hours and some clear indication of which way the poll has gone will be available tomorrow.

[Libreville Africa No.1 in French at 1830 on 12 December in a related item reports on a statement by the information secretary of the National Union For Democracy in the Comoros: "There was physical aggression on 11 December during the distribution of voting cards. Some opposition members were physically attacked with knives by (?agitated) supporters of Mr.

Mshangama [Mwazanga Party leader], so a certain amount of tension surrounded the polls in the capital at least. It seems that in Grand Comore, things were relatively calm."]

### Malawi

#### President Banda Appoints New Defense Minister

EA1012222093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 10 Dec 93

[Text] His Excellency the President Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda has appointed Major General Wilfred John (Infononia) to be Minister of Defense. Announcing this in Lilongwe, the office of the President and Cabinet, OPC, said His Excellency the President has promoted Maj. Gen. (Dismus Anibo Nsanje Maulana) to the rank of full general and appointed him army commander.

His Excellency the president has also promoted Brig (?mountain James Chigawa) to the rank of Lt. Gen. and has appointed him Deputy Army Commander. The OPC also said His Excellency the President has approved the retirement from the Malawi Army of Gen. (Isaac) Yohane, Lt. Gen. (Bruce Manyozo) and also of Maj. Gen. (?Liyabuna) on health grounds. The appointments and retirements take immediate effect.

#### Defense Chief Pledges Loyalty

EA1212124093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 11 Dec 93

[Text] His Excellency The President Ngwazi [Paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda today received in audience the newly appointed minister of defence, Major General Wilfred (Mponera), the commander of the Malawi Army, Gen. (Dismus Maulana) and the deputy army commander, Lieutenant General (Mountain Chigawa) at Sanjika Palace, in Blantyre.

During the audience, Maj. Gen. (Mponera) assured the president that they will work hard to ensure that the disarmament exercise of the Malawi Young Pioneers, MYP, currently underway, is carried out in a thorough and controlled manner. Maj. Gen. (Mponera) and the army will do its best to see to it that peace and calm, law and order prevail in this country once again. He said the Malawi Army will continue to remain loyal to the government of the day.

#### Government, Opposition Disagree on Acting President Issue

EA1112213593 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 11 Dec 93

[Text] The Malawi Government has accepted a demand by opposition parties in the National Consultative Council, NCC, that sections 13,14 and 15 of the Constitution be repealed and be replaced by sections that provide for the appointment of an acting president in the event of [word indistinct].

In a statement issued in Lilongwe today, the government, however, said it regretted to announce that after the NCC meeting last night, the deadlock between the opposition parties on the issue of the appointment of an acting president still remained unresolved. The statement said at the meeting, the government had asked the opposition parties to drop conditions they had placed on the acting president because they severely limited his authority. It said the government does not see how such a powerless acting head of state can be effective during a transitional period that might be volatile.

The Malawi Government said it felt that it had made a major concession at the meeting by accepting to repeal sections 13,14 and 15 of the Constitution, while the opposition parties did not make a single concession. In view of this, the statement said, the Malawi Government is convinced that the opposition parties are not interested in resolving the (?impasse), which it said is of their own making. It further said the parties are negotiating in bad faith and that this is why they are insisting on their mass strike on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

The statement said the Malawi Government will hold the opposition parties responsible for any violence, death or damage to any property that may occur during the strike. The statement added that the strike will also destroy the economy of this country for short-sighted political gains.

The Malawi Government has appealed to all peace-loving Malawians to remain calm and ignore the call for mass action and urged them to go to work as usual.

On their part, the opposition parties in the NCC have said they hold the Malawi Congress Party, MCP, responsible for the breakdown of dialogue between them and the government. In a statement issued after the talks in Lilongwe last night, the chairman of the NCC, Mr. (Fred Nseula), said after the talks with the government on the opposition demand for the appointment of an interim or acting president in the event of the incumbent president's death or illness, no solution was in [word indistinct]. He said the opposition viewed the government's stand and its announcement on the radio on the issue as provocative, confrontational, immature and not conducive to a peaceful solution for constitutional problem and multi-party climate.

On security matters, Mr. (Nseula) said the opposition also believes that the acting president should not be able to declare war or a state of emergency without the approval of the NCC. The opposition argued that in the last 30 years there has been no war in this country and therefore there was no need for that provision. Mr. (Nseula) said the opposition noted that in the same period the country had been run as if it was in a state of emergency and that this caused unnecessary suffering on the citizens of this country.

Mr. (Nseula) said the opposition [words indistinct] has not been resolved, the call for the stay-away on Monday,

Tuesday and Wednesday next week still remains. The opposition is, however, urging people to proceed with the stay-away without violence or fear of reprisals. They said all essential services such as hospitals should be (?open).

#### **Government Rejects Opposition Demands on Banda Replacement**

*MB1112054793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 11 Dec 93*

[Text] The Malawi Government has rejected the opposition's demands for amendments to the Constitution that would permit the appointment of an interim president in the event of the head of state dying or becoming incapacitated. Under the present terms of the Constitution, a three-man Presidential Council would be appointed should such a situation arise.

#### **Government Agrees 'In Principle' to Opposition Demand**

*AB1112080693 Paris AFP in English 0446 GMT 11 Dec 93*

[Text] Blantyre, Dec 11 (AFP)—President Kamuzu Banda's government has agreed in principle to an opposition demand for the appointment of an acting president instead of a three-man council in the event of the death or incapacity of the incumbent president. National Consultative Council Chairman Fred Nseula has told AFP.

The NCC—a body overseeing Malawi's transition to democracy and represented by all six political parties—had held lengthy discussions in the capital city Lilongwe on the government's repeated refusal to agree to a constitutional amendment providing for an acting president instead of a presidential council.

The opposition had delivered an ultimatum to the government, warning that it would stage a three-day work stoppage starting Monday if authorities maintained their stance after noon on Friday.

Nseula said in an interview that the opposition-dominated NCC had not yet reached an accord on the powers of the acting president.

The opposition wants the acting president—to be appointed from Banda's Malawi Congress Party—to be denied executive powers during the transition to democracy and should not be eligible to stand for the May 17 presidential election.

"We don't think the acting president should have executive powers, which he can use against the opposition. However, we can reconsider some of the issues," Nseula said.

Banda's chief spokesman and external affairs minister, Hetherwick Ntaba, said on state-controlled radio that limiting presidential powers is outside the jurisdiction of the NCC.

"That's a package of demands we find unacceptable in the government," he said.

#### **High Court Declares Planned Strike Illegal**

*EA1112214093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 11 Dec 93*

[Text] The High Court of Malawi has made an order preventing the opposition parties from declaring a general strike on Monday [13 December] next week and from encouraging or directing any persons to go on the said general strike.

In a statement in Blantyre, the High Court said the attorney general, the Honorable Lovemore Munlo, made the application to the court for the order yesterday. Granting the order, Justice (Duncan Tambala), who heard the case, said he was satisfied that the intended mass action would cause hardship in industry and commerce. Justice (Tambala) said essential services might also be disrupted, the lives of the ordinary people would be severely affected and that the civil unrest could endanger life and property, adding that it was unlikely that such damage could be recovered from the opposition parties.

Justice (Tambala) said as a result of this court order, the [word indistinct] would from next Monday carry on normal commercial activities and the public should report to work at their places of employment.

#### **Opposition Heeds Court Order**

*AB1212130093 Paris AFP in English 1229 GMT 12 Dec 93*

[Text] Blantyre, Dec 12 (AFP)—Malawi's opposition, conceding to a court injunction, on Sunday [12 December] called off a three-day general strike planned to begin Monday and designed to force President Kamuzu Banda's government to accept its tough conditions on the powers of an acting president.

Fred Nseula, current chairman of the opposition-dominated National Consultative Council (NCC), which is overseeing the transition to democracy, told AFP that four of the five opposition parties had asked him to call off the strike "just to show the government that unlike them, we do respect court orders". He said the opposition had also taken into consideration the country's fragile security situation. "We don't want to derail the democratisation process," he said.

Malawi's high court Saturday made an order preventing the opposition from declaring the strike and from encouraging or directing any person to strike. Attorney General, Lovemore Munlo, who is also justice minister, made an application for the order Friday. Justice

Duncan Tambala, who granted the order said he was satisfied the intended mass action would cause hardship in industry and commerce with essential services being disrupted.

Nseula said the opposition in the NCC would continue to pressurise government to accept its conditions that the acting president would not have powers to declare war, a state of emergency and would not stand for May 17 elections.

Talks between the government and the opposition broke down Saturday over what powers an acting president would have.

The government has accepted the repeal of sections 13-15 of the constitution to provide for the appointment of one instead of a three-man presidential council in the event of Banda's death of incapacitation, but argues that it does not see how much a powerless acting president would be effective in an transitional period that might be volatile.

In a statement the government said it felt it had made a major concession by agreeing to repeal the sections while the opposition did not make a single concession.

Diplomats had expressed fears about the economic and political consequences of a general strike with 105,000 civil servants siding with the opposition.

"It's quite a relief. The strike could have easily unseated the government," one analyst in Blantyre said.

#### **General Assures Public During Disarmament Exercise**

*EA1012225093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] The Malawi army has assured the general public that the disarmament exercise in the Malawi Young Pioneers, MYP, installations is going on satisfactorily and systematically. The assurance was given in Lilongwe

today by the chairman of the disarmament committee, General (Dismus Maulana), at a briefing on what the army has termed "Operation Disarm", which was held at the army headquarters.

Gen. (Maulana) disclosed that so far the army has been to all MYP bases in the country on their disarmament operation except (makanga?) training base. He stressed that the Malawi army was a professional army and that it was carrying out the disarmament exercise in full collaboration and cooperation with the Malawi government. During the briefing, which was also attended by members of the diplomatic corps, Gen. (Maulana) appealed to all individuals who possess guns to surrender them to appropriate authorities. He called on MYP members to come out of hiding, saying the army was not at war with them but simply on the operation, which, he said, was in the interests of the nation.

#### **Minister Calls For Maintenance of Law, Order**

*EA1212211993 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Dec 93*

[Text] The minister of home affairs, the Honorable Gwanda Chakuamba, has called for the maintenance of law and order, saying this is important for the [word indistinct] (?and successful) transition in the country. The Honorable Chakuamba, who is also secretary general of the Malawi Congress Party, MCP, was speaking at Kamuzu Central Hospital in Lilongwe when he visited and (?toured) the victims of the recent military uprising. (?It's said to date that) many civilians had been victimized during the operation. The Honorable Chakuamba, who was accompanied among others by the minister of defense, the Honorable Major General Wilfred (Mponera), advised the victims to report to MCP offices after being discharged so that they can benefit from the fund set aside by His Excellency the President, Ngwazi [Paramount] Kamuzu Banda.



## Cote d'Ivoire

### President Bedie Appoints New Prime Minister

AB1112131393 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1230 GMT 11 Dec 93

[Text] President Henri Konan Bedie has just appointed a new prime minister. He is Daniel Kablan Duncan, former minister delegate to the prime minister's office in charge of economy, finance, and planning.

### Premier To Submit Cabinet List

AB1112141993 Paris AFP in English 1403 GMT 11 Dec 93

[Text] Abidjan, Dec 11 (AFP)—Economist Daniel Kablan Duncan was named prime minister of the Ivory Coast [Cote d'Ivoire] on Saturday by head of state Henri Konan Bedie, presidency Secretary General Kouassi Yao announced.

Kablan Duncan, 50, said he would submit a cabinet list "next week" to the head of state.

He was the minister delegate for economy, finance, planning and commerce since 1990 in the previous government of Alassane Ouattara, who with his cabinet resigned on Thursday after a power struggle with Konan Bedie, his long-time rival within the ruling Democratic Party (PCDI).

Kablan Duncan is considered a technocrat who has remained outside what observers called "politician's politics." He was thought to have been chosen as prime minister for his expertise at a time when the west African country is facing its worst economic crisis and for his "neutral" image on the Ivory Coast political scene.

Though expected to stay on in the new cabinet, his appointment as prime minister came as a surprise to many observers since he will no longer be able to devote himself exclusively to economic matters as he has done for the last three years.

Over the last three years, he had worked with Ouattara—who had also held the title of minister of economy and finance—to try to implement an economy recovery plan for the Ivory Coast.

He was his country's key negotiator with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in the difficult talks with these two institutions.

### Newspaper Reports on Reasons for Ouattara 'Surprise Resignation'

AB1012180593 Abidjan LA VOIE in French 10 Dec 93  
p 2

[Article by Kalifa Toure]

[Text] As expected, Mr. Alassane Ouattara has stepped down. Here is the inside story of a surprise resignation. Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara was forced to resign.

Even though no formal injunction induced him to quit, he knew he had been cornered and had become comparable to a prisoner serving a suspended sentence or a zombie. He had up to 2030 yesterday, 9 December, to tender his resignation. The charge against him was without appeal: "Breach of state security by the circulation of cassette recordings of Koranic verses, with intent to malign Konan Bedie and manipulate members of the Armed Forces." In addition, a certain Colonel Oulai and "a few junior officers" were mentioned. According to a reliable source, on Wednesday 8 December, he received Chief of Army Staff Robert Guei, General Tanny, and Defense Minister Leon Konan Koffi. After this morning meeting, his telephone was cut off for part of the afternoon. Even though nothing filtered out from his meeting yesterday morning with the defense minister, the head of government knew that the request that he resign was the last warning.

Prior to the Ivorian prime minister's resignation, the trend had been a gradual move toward a political crisis. This situation made it difficult for the diplomatic community to present condolences without taking a position, politically. By subordinating his resignation to a pronouncement by the Supreme Court, the prime minister was obstructing Bedie's self-proclamation of his own succession to head of state. Only French diplomacy considered that there had been breach of the law. Several elected bodies were shocked by the constitutional dauphin's armed escort when he went on national television to proclaim himself head of state on 7 December.

The drama that is unfolding in Cote d'Ivoire should, however, not be reduced to these legal-cum-political squabbles. The people find themselves sacrificed on the altar of personal ambition. To compound the confusion, ill feelings still very much alive in the minds of entire communities are being unscrupulously aroused. Thus, according to a source close to the former Ministry of the Interior, six departments are allegedly refusing to recognize the authority of the new president. The western and northern regions, including Bouna, Korhogo, and Odi-enne, are specifically mentioned. This strategy is well known: To set up a government devoid of any legitimacy and hence, unpopular. [sentence as published] In default of convincing arguments, the new authorities want to reduce their opponents to silence. The decorum of the methods used does not matter. Who knows exactly what the next stage has in store for us?

### Supreme Court Confirms Bedie as President

AB1012184193 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1245 GMT 10 Dec 93

[Excerpts] [Passage indistinct] President Bedie this morning received the top military officers, chairmen of

National Assembly bureaus and committees, and members of the Supreme Court. All these personalities went to present their condolences to the head of state. The various meetings notably afforded members of the Supreme Court the opportunity to throw light on the request made on 9 December by the prime minister, notifying the court about the vacancy of the presidency of the Republic. Here is a clarification on this request by Mr. (Apelepe Creppi), vice president of the Supreme Court.

[Begin (Creppi) recording] [words indistinct] under No. 0193 of the constitutional (?act), the request by the prime minister, dated 7 December and recorded on 9 December 1993 at the general secretariat of the Supreme Court of appeal, reporting that there is a vacancy at the presidency of the Republic; in view of Article 11, paragraph (?32) of Law No.60-356 of 3 November 1960 bearing on the Constitution of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, amended by Law No. 90-1529 of 6 November 1990; in view of Article 20 of Law No.78-653 of 5 August 1978 on the organization of the Supreme Court.

Considering that Article 11, Paragraph 1 of the country's Constitution provides that in the event of the vacancy of the presidency of the Republic by death, resignation, or absolute hindrance observed by the Supreme Court when informed by the government, the functions of the president of the Republic devolve by full right on the speaker of the National Assembly; and, moreover, Article 20 of the standing laws organizing the Supreme Court stipulates that the Constitutional chamber takes cognizance of the vacancy of the presidency of the Republic.

Considering that the call to examine [word indistinct] of this death and that the required observation of the vacancy by the Supreme Court only concerns the case of absolute hindrance, that this, moreover, is in accordance with the will of the legislator, as has been expressed in the [word indistinct] text of the law modifying published Article 11. Considering that this fact is known and therefore there has not been any (?verification of) the vacancy of the presidency of the Republic following the death of His Excellency President Felix Houphouet-Boigny on 7 December 1993; the Supreme Court orders:

Article 1— [Word indistinct] that there is no need to observe the vacancy of the presidency of the Republic.

Article 2— A copy of the present order will be forwarded to the president of the Republic to ensure its publication and execution. Thus, (?ruled) and decided by the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court during its audience of 9 December 1993, the functions of the president of the Republic have devolved by full right to the speaker of the National Assembly. [passage omitted]

As we said earlier, President Henri Konan Bedie received this morning in audience the top military officers of the Army. On this occasion, General Robert Gueye disclosed that the Army was putting itself at the disposal of the President of the Republic.

### Newspaper Issues Supreme Court Confirmation of Bedie

AB1112115693 Abidjan *FRATERNITE MATIN* in French 11, 12 Dec 93 p 7

[Facsimile of Supreme Court ruling in Abidjan on 9 December rejecting prime minister's application of succession]

[Text] Considering under No. 01-93/CH-CONST, the request by the prime minister, dated 7 December 1993 and recorded on 9 December 1993 at the general secretariat of the Supreme Court notifying it of the vacancy of the presidency of the Republic;

In view of Article 11, Paragraph 1 of Law 60-356 of 3 November 1960 bearing on the Constitution of the Republic, amended by Law No.90-1529 of 6 November 1990;

In view of Article 20 of Law No.78-663 of 5 August 1978 on the organization of the Supreme Court;

Considering that Article 11, Paragraph 1 of the country's Constitution provides that: "In the event of the vacancy of the presidency of the Republic by death, resignation, or absolute hindrance observed by the Supreme Court when informed by the Government, the functions of president of the Republic devolve by full right on the speaker of the National Assembly;"

Considering also Article 20 of the standing laws of the Supreme Court stipulating that: "The Constitutional Chamber takes cognizance of the vacancy of the presidency of the Republic;

Considering from the combined examination of these two laws that the application to the Supreme Court to take cognizance of this vacancy only applies to the case of absolute hinderance and that this is also in conformity with the desire of the lawmaker as expressed in the preamble of the motives for the amendment of the above-mentioned Article 11;

Considering that this request does not apply to the case of absolute hunderance and that there is, therefore, no need to take cognizance of the vacancy of the presidency of the Republic following the death of His Excellency Mr. Felix Houphouet-Boigny on 7 December 1993;

The Supreme Court rules:

Article 1: There is no need to take cognizance of the vacancy of the presidency of the Republic.

Article 2: A copy of the present ruling will be forwarded to the president of the Republic to ensure its publication and enforcement.

Ruling given by the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court at its session on 9 December 1993.

Present at the session were: Messrs Creppy, interim president of the Supreme Court; chairman; Tadjou Ehoue,

president of the Audit Office, vice president of the Supreme Court; Bakary Coulibaly, interim president of the Judicial Chamber, interim vice president; Karim Traore, member; Ahoua Nguetta, member; Anoman Oguie, member; Bosse Zou-Kouba, secretary general of the Supreme Court, secretary of the Constitutional Chamber.

In witness whereof the present ruling has been signed by the President and the Secretary.

[Signed] John Georges Creppy, president of the Constitutional Chamber; Bosse Zou-Kouba, secretary general of the Supreme Court, secretary of the Chamber.

### Head of State Meets With Opposition on Future Administration

AB1012203693 Paris AFP in French 1816 GMT  
10 Dec 93

[Text] Abidjan, 10 Dec (AFP) —Ivorian Head of State Henri Konan Bedie today met with opposition leaders as part of his consultations on appointing a prime minister and forming a new government.

These visits tend to confirm reports that Mr. Bedie allegedly intends to offer certain ministerial posts to the opposition. The previous cabinet, headed by Alassane Ouattara, resigned yesterday. Mr. Bedie and his interlocutors refrained from making any statement.

Among the personalities received were Laurent Gbagbo and Francis Wodie. When questioned by AFP today, the two men stated that neither themselves nor any member of their parties would be members of the government in the current situation.

Mr. Gbagbo added that he might revise his stand if Mr. Bedie were to decide to put in place a "transitional government" charged with reforming the Constitution and preparing for general elections.

For his part, Mr. Wodie reaffirmed that he would envisage his participation in a union government only if Mr. Bedie organized a national dialogue beforehand.

From a source close to the head of state, it was reported early this evening that the name of the new head of government might be known "in the hours ahead." It was added that, unlike persistent rumors circulating since yesterday, the appointment of Lamine Fadika (repeat Fadika) seemed "very unlikely."

[Paris AFP in French at 1931 GMT on 10 December in a related Abidjan datelined item adds the following: "Ivorian Head of State Henri Konan Bedie wants to form a 'government of overture,' Presidential Spokesman Jesus Kouassi Yoboue confirmed this evening. He added that consultations were still going on and that the name of the new prime minister would be known 'tomorrow before 1300.'" ]

### Opposition Comments on Meeting

AB1112123193 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 0700 GMT  
11 Dec 93

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, President Henri Konan Bedie received some opposition political party leaders including Laurent Gbagbo of the Ivorian Popular Front, Bernard Zadi Zaourou of the Union of Social Democrats [USD], and Francis Wodie of the Ivorian Workers Party [PIT]. After these various audiences, Bernard Zadi Zaourou and Francis Wodie made the following statements to the press:

[Begin Zaourou recording] The USD has stated a long time ago the basis on which it could be member of a government of openness. We cannot take part in a government only to implement the programs of the ruling party. We have said this publicly. Our stand is well known. So, even if such a problem were posed, we would be forced to discuss it again with our party grass roots. But the conditions we have set for participating in a government are known to all. We still maintain our stand, but there is nothing definite for the time being. Obviously, the opposition is still speaking about its desire to see a union government, under whatever name. It is therefore a subject that we discussed. Some of our colleagues speak about a transitional government, others speak about a government of safeguard. But the idea is still the same. In the current economic state of Cote d'Ivoire, our problem is that the Ivorian nation must absolutely have a new consensus. On the basis of this consensus, an open government will be set up to revive the economy. Before every party goes back to the people with its program and society model, the country's economy must be revived. The discussion of this topic cannot be avoided. The president spoke about the problem. We discussed it but in the current situation, we cannot give any concrete viewpoint. [end recording]

[Begin Wodie recording] The PIT thinks without national consultation it cannot take part in a government, so we are hoping. We have insisted that the national interest commands this consultation. We hope it will be received favorably. After this, we will see if the PIT can participate in a government that will be set up after the national funerals. It is important to organize the national consultation. We hope it will effectively take place. But we have understood that the government will be formed very rapidly—in the coming days. In such a condition, it is clear that the PIT will not take part. [end recording]

### Guinea

### Council Announces Resumption of Presidential Campaign

AB1112095793 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 10 Dec 93

[Text] The National Communication Council [CNC] reminds campaign directors of the various candidates



for the presidential elections that the electoral campaign will resume on Sunday, 12 December 1993. The CNC consequently invites the candidates wishing to make statements to register no later than Saturday, 11 December 1993.

#### **Interior Minister Orders Closure of Airports, Docks**

*AB1012221593 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] We begin with this ministerial order issued by the minister of interior and security: The minister of interior and security orders as follows:

Article 1. As part of the presidential election scheduled for 19 December 1993, airports shall be closed to all private and commercial traffic nationwide from Saturday, 18 December 1993, at midnight, to Sunday, 19 December 1993, at midnight.

Article 2. Docks shall be closed from Saturday, 18 December 1993, at midnight, to Tuesday, 21 December 1993, at midnight, nationwide.

Article 3. This order shall be registered and published in the official gazette of the Republic.

#### **Two People Killed, Several Injured in Conakry Clashes**

*AB1212195293 Paris AFP in English 1938 GMT 12 Dec 93*

[Text] Conakry, Dec 12 (AFP)—Two people were killed and several more injured Sunday [12 December] during clashes between supporters of two candidates standing in next week's presidential election, authoritative sources said here.

The clashes opposed supporters of the Party of Unity and Progress (PUP), headed by the country's military ruler General Lansana Conte, to those of the Rally of the People of Guinea (RPG), belonging to Conte's main rival, Alpha Conde.

Conte, who took power in a coup in 1984, is standing against six opposition candidates in the December 19 election, the first multi-party presidential poll in this West African nation.

The clashes broke out as young PUP militants started to stone a gathering of RPG supporters. Police carried out a number of arrests, sources said.

The main opposition leaders have called for a two-month postponement of the vote, alleging fraud during voter registration, saying at least 20 percent of the electorate had been deprived of their voting cards.

Guinean Interior Minister Alseny Rene Gomez said Friday that the government was determined to go ahead with the election.

#### **Electoral Commission Elects Executive Committee**

*AB1212151493 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 0900 GMT 12 Dec 93*

[Text] The campaign for the presidential elections resumes today, and in light of that the National Electoral Commission [CEN] elected its executive committee at the People's Palace in Conakry yesterday. This election, which was stormy, took place after the CEN members were sworn in the previous day. The chairman of the seven-member committee is El-Hadj Ibrahima Khalilou Fofana, a businessman, representing the Chamber of Commerce. El-Hadj Fofana was elected to the detriment of two other candidates after the second round of voting. The executive committee's membership is as follows: first deputy chairman, Fode Mamoudou Kira, who is a magistrate, representing political parties; second deputy chairman, Amadou Dieng, civil servant at the Ministry of Interior; rapporteur, El-Hadj Mamadou Dia, journalist representing non-political organizations; general treasurer, Mamadou Souare of the Ministry of Planning and Finance; deputy treasurer, El-Hadj Sekou Oumar Keita, mines engineer; administrative secretary, Leala Madeleine Koundolo, also representing non-political organizations.

### **Mali**

#### **Ministry Confirms Coup Plot, Accomplices Arrested**

*AB1012185593 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 10 Dec 93*

[Text] In connection with the rumors of the abortive coup d'etat that have been circulating in our country since 8 December, we have just received a communique from the Ministry of Territorial Administration. Here is the contents of the communique: [read by announcer]

On Wednesday 8 December, former Lieutenant Colonel Oumar Diallo was transferred to Timbuktu following the discovery of a plan inspired by him which aimed to assassinate the top personages of the Republic and seize control of the radio station, with a view to toppling democratic institutions. The authors of the plot planned the physical elimination of the majority of the members of the Coordinating Committee, as well as those junior officers and private soldiers who were opposed to the release of Oumar Diallo and a certain number of other officers. Preliminary investigations led to the arrest of accomplices to the operation. The investigations continue.

### **Nigeria**

#### **Abacha Says Unity Nonnegotiable at Constitutional Conference**

*AB1112164093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 11 Dec 93*

[Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has reemphasized that the country's unity will not be a

subject for negotiation at the forthcoming constitutional conference. He gave the assurance yesterday when he received a delegation of traditional rulers from the western states, led by the Ooni [traditional ruler] of Ife, Okunade Sijuade. Gen. Abacha said that the objective of the constitutional conference would be the reinforcement of Nigeria's unity and the erection of political structures that would guarantee the country's future stability. The head of state suggested a review of the presidential system, with its attendant high operational costs, and minority rights as some of the issues which the conference should properly address. He advised those that would participate in the conference to distill the positive elements of both the Westminster and presidential systems in evolving a workable indigenous system for Nigeria. Gen. Abacha also assured the traditional rulers that their views would be considered by state administrators in the appointment of caretaker committees for local governments.

#### **Government Inaugurates Indiscipline, Corruption Committee**

*AB1112182593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 9 Dec 93*

[Text] A national committee on war against indiscipline and corruption was inaugurated in Lagos today by the minister of information and culture, Professor Jerry Gana. Speaking on the occasion, Prof. Gana said the task before the committee was to initiate a comprehensive national agenda to facilitate the transformation of the

Nigerian nation into a new order of discipline, moral regeneration, and rectitude. Here is correspondent Haruna Idriss with details:

[Begin recording] [Idriss] Prof. Gana said the present administration decided to embark on a fresh war against indiscipline and corruption because the two vices had eaten deep into the very fabric of society. He stated that the psyche of the average Nigerian had been so infected that public morality, patriotism, professionalism, and uprightness had disappeared, giving way to avarice, sabotage, and indiscipline. The minister said the committee's task involved transforming our attitudes to work, promoting the dignity of labor, and reshaping consumption patterns. Prof. Gana spoke further on the administration's commitment to root out indiscipline and corruption.

[Gana] War against indiscipline and corruption is being taken very, very seriously by this administration. It will be a war that will start right from the top to the lowest in the land. Nobody will be above the law. Nobody will be exempted. Nobody will feel too big, or too small, to really be part of this process of reorientation. It is a decision of the administration that is going to be (?pursued) by government.

[Idriss] The minister stated that the fundamental challenge to the committee was to restore in Nigerians self-confidence, dignity, and hope. The 13 member committee, which is headed by Professor Elochukwu Amuchwuazi, is to work out the contents of strategies for the effective implementation of the campaign against indiscipline and corruption. It has two weeks to submit its report. [end recording]

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